PALMER
is the only high grade tyre
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 48 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
29th Feb.	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
6th March	Sardinia ..	7000	....	..
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	..
19th ,,	Caledonia ..	80 6	....	..
26th ,,	Mongolia ..	10 00	....	..
3rd April	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	11500	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30 ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th ,,	Nagova ..	7000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date at Colombo	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
28th Feb.	Malta ..	7000	Khiva ..	9000
9th March	Nagova ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000
24th ,,	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
6th April	Nankin ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
20th ,,	Novara ..	7000	Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination
26th Feb	Shimla	Rangoon via Malabar ports.
29th ,,	Linga	Karachi Coasting
2nd March	Lhasa	Karachi direct, connecting at Dumra as Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
4th ,,	Palamcotta	Cape and South Africa via Porebunder

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Totomi Maru ..	M. Tanaka	3412	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Mogori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	6th Mar.	18th March
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	16th Mar.	28th March
Kangoon Maru.	T. Kusano	5348	20th Mar.	1st April
Yenshin Maru .	S. Yamasaki	4178	22nd Mar.	3rd April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	De. artures.
Yawa Maru ..	4499	T. Fuchikami	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Tosan Maru ..	3858	Y. Nakano	24th Feb.	5th Mar.
Shinkokumaru.	5386	T. Kuchiki	7th March	16th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & O	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	27th Apr	25th Apr.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7600	15th May	13th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs. 982	Rs. 420	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles or from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK DRIVING
ACCIDENT ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

15-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 112)

Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion.

D. 12

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Cantalia	6836	Wm. Kelso	9th ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Basra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban(F.M.S	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping(F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24,

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A HORSE is to be given away for a good home. Apply to Box No. 759 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3332

LOST a ZANZIBAR GREY PARROT on Sunday last. A reward will be offered to anyone returning the same to occupant of top floor, WHITE HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. 1039

LOST—WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER aged, right ear black, film over right eye, name "Minor," run away on 22nd February from 9/10 Cuffe Parade. Will finder return it to Mr. CHALCOCONDYLIS He will be rewarded. 3306

K. G. KANDADAY & CO.—Sign Board Wall and Scenery PAINTERS RUBBER STAMP makers, HIGH CLASS GLASS DECORATORS.
402, Girgaum, Road,
3169 BOMBAY, No. 2.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

BEWARE OF THIEVES—You can hire a Fire and Thief Resisting Safe at a yearly rental of Rs. 15 or upwards at The BOMBAY SAFE DEPOSIT CO. Ld., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay. 3301

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3062.

TO MOTORIST—Don't throw away your old tyres. Bring to the Michell Tyre Repairing Co., they will make them serviceable again for you.
Solid band tyres for big trucks fitted by hydraulic pressure. MICHELL TYRE REPAIRING Co., 5-12, Queen's Road, P. O. 2, Bombay. 311*

WANTED

WANTED. 25 Shares Phillips and Co's. at Rs. 45 or best rates No Brokers Apply B. M. V. "Bombay Chronicle." 3245

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED.—A PARTNER, intelligent and able to invest up to Rs. 10,000 absolute security; good profits. Please write to I. C. I. WORKS. Bardoli, District Surat. 3299

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MIDWIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.
Native Christian preferred.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

WANTED for the Victoria High School, Barwani State, C. I.—
1 2ND ASSISTANT INTERPASSED, preferably a failed B.A., strong in Mathematics and Sanskrit. Salary Rs. 60 p.m.
1 3RD ASSTT. INTERPASSED, strong in Urdoo and able to teach Geography to the High School Classes on the new Methods Salary Rs. 50 p.m Failed Intermediates with teaching experience may also apply.
1 HEAD PANDIT—Proficiency in Sanskrit Literature and Grammar with knowledge of English equal to a Matric is essential. Salary Rs. 40 p.m.
Applications with copies of testimonials and full particulars regarding nationality, age, experience, etc., must reach the undersigned not later than 1st of March, 1916.
G. B. GARUD,
Superintendent, Education,
1044 Barwani State, C. I., via Mhow.

WANTED

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for a new Dispensary in Bombay. Salary Rs. 15. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3319

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Persian, of any nationality. Boarding-lodging free to a Parsi. Apply stating lowest terms to PRINCIPALS, PARSI HIGH SCHOOL, Panchgani. 3326

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED—CUSTOMERS by a Piano Tuner and Repairer, 30 years' experience in the line, holder of many excellent testimonials, satisfaction guaranteed, terms moderate. Apply to CLARKE DE CRUZ, Padamsi House, Princess Street. 3316

APPLICATIONS with testimonials are invited for the post of a Dyeing Master in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, on a salary of Rs. 120, with free quarters.
All applications should be made to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, and they should reach this office not later than the 10th March, 1916.
C. F. FROONSIDE, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.
1049

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED a MILLWRIGHT for Jamalpur Locomotive Works on a salary up to Rs. 230 per month according to qualifications. None need apply who is not purely a Millwright, as men of the trade with a slight knowledge only of Mill-wright work are not required. Applications should be sent to the Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent,
Calcutta, 16th February, 1916. 1034

WANTED for the Carriage and Wagon Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ajmer, a CHARGEMAN MOULDER, who has served an Apprenticeship in the Foundry of some Railway or well-known Contractor.
Applicants should have a good practical knowledge of iron and brass castings, and some experience of steel castings would be an advantage, but not essential. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 per mensem. Applications, with copies of certificates, should be submitted to THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON SUPERINTENDENT, Ajmer. 1041

ORDNANCE FACTORIES.—WANTED for Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, SHIFT ENGINEER, for Electric Power Station. One who has had previous experience with Steam driven Electric plant preferred. Should also possess certificate under Boiler Act or be able to qualify for such certificate.
Salary according to qualifications.
Applications will be accepted up to 26th instant.
Copies of testimonials should accompany applications, these will not be returned. Apply to—
THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Harness & Saddlery Factory,
1042 Cawnpore.

REQUIRED for the SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY, British Central Africa, the following:—
ONE EURASIAN OR PARSEE FITTER £6/1 per month consolidated. Must have experience of Cotton Ginnery.
ONE TELEGRAPHIC CLERK, £8 per month consolidated. Must know Portuguese.
STATION MASTERS, one knowing Portuguese £8 first year and £9 second and third, and two not knowing Portuguese £7 per month including rations.
TERMS 3 years' agreement, free return passage, free medical attendance, free quarters and travelling expenses while on duty.
Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3298

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—An ALLDAY MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

TWO MOTOR CARS—(1) 5-seater painted overhauled, (2) 2-seater carries even six, both 4-cylinder 20 h.-p., complete running order, also one whole turn-out black calf with English victoria, Rs. 1,300. Apply to Box No. 751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3286

FOR SALE.—The property of a gentleman. One thorough bred roan mare used regularly in saddle and double harness. A dark brown handsome pony broken to saddle and harness. One perambulator in good order. One English rubber tyred dogcart in very good order. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI and SONS, Queen's Road, Bombay. 3330

FOR SALE.—1. 3,000 Tons 3/0 B. and S. Standard 98 per cent. conductivity hard drawn bare copper cable with hemp core in lengths of 3,000 ft. or more.
2. 1,700 Steel pipes 7in. inside diameter, 14 feet long, not threaded at either end. These have been in use a number of years as pole sockets.
3. 2,000 Jarrah wood poles used with item two. Drawing can be had on application.
4. 50 tons of scrap copper.
Earnest money of Rs. 200 to accompany each Tender. The quantities are not guaranteed and are either less or more.
For particulars apply to the Undersigned or refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 17th February, 1916.
CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
to the Govt. of Mysore.
Bangalore, 7th February, 1916. 1008

FOR SALE.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.—"SILVER THRUSH" 4 years and "LUCKY THOUGHT" 3 years are for sale owing to owner's immediate return to England. Apply to Box No. 11 Advt. Dept., "Bomb y Chronicle." 1030

FOR SALE.—TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE 3½ H. P. 1912 model for Rs. 500. Apply MHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE CO., No. 2, Apollo Pier Road. 3291

HOUSE FOR SALE—The newly pucca built house "BOMBAY VIEW," opposite Colaba Station. Apply to P. M MURZBAN, Rutton House, Wodehouse Road. 3313

FOR SALE.—ITALIAN POTATOES any quantities for seed and food at rockbottom prices. Five annas a maund. Apply DADACHANJI & Co., Tank Street, Byculla. Tel. No. 2320. 332

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

LEVIS two-stroke 2½ H.P. Lightweight MOTOR CYCLE. Practically new, brought out from Home last August. In splendid condition and perfect in running. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

FOR SALE—RUDGE MULTI MOTOR CYCLE 1914½ model in excellent condition, complete with speedometer, price Rs. 950. Apply J. COOPER, Windy Hall, Colaba. 3323

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Clement bayard, 4 seater body, bosch magneto, 2 cylinders, 10/12 horse power, complete. Apply to MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1049

BRISCOE MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—1916 Model. 20 H.P. 5 Seater Brand new, hardly run 80 miles, complete with Stepney wheel and accessories. Owner requires smaller Car for want of accommodation in the premises. For Price etc. apply to Box No. 756, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3315

FOR SALE.—A two seater with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

FOOTWEAR BARGAINS—To clear stocks prior to removal. 168 pairs Gents black boxhide Oxford walking shoes, barktanned soles, handsewn, toe capped, medium toe, lined, In sizes 5, 6, 7 and 8 only.
Further reduced to Rs. 5 per pair.
For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R List.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS.
... 612—4

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Bungalow No. 23A, at Valkeshwar, Napeansea Road. Rent Rs. 185. Apply SALEMAHOMED HASSUM, Chuckla Street. 3268

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of "PATEL HOUSE" Middle Colaba facing the Back Bay with four Bed Rooms, a drawing and a dining room and a big verandah double frontage. Apply Within. 3251

TO LET—A CHARMING BUNGALOW at Kirkee towards Ganeshkhind (very near station), furnished or unfurnished. Four bed-rooms, large compound. Rent reasonable. Apply to Box No. 758, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3328

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO BE LET.—In Lamington Road Specious s'ow room and Billiard Table Room, well ventilated upper flat and stables for Motor Lorries. For further particulars apply TRIBHOWANDAS MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI, Girgaun. 3069

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on chortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3063

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished. Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.), on TUESDAY, the seventh day of March, 1916, for—
(a) Annual repairs, pretty works, etc., (General).
(b) Annual repairs, petty works, etc., (Drainage Branch).
(c) Supply of materials.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.
5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the same.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 25th February, 1916. 3329

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at the Port of Bombay, during the months of April, May and June 1916, of a maximum quantity of 10,000 tons (monthly) of fresh unscreened Bengal Steam Coal delivered and trimmed into the bunkers or holds of any Royal Indian Marine Vessels or any Hospital Ships, of any Vessels chartered or hired by Government or for any purposes engaged on Government work, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday the 1st March 1916 after which hour no Tender will be received.
2. The coal tendered must have a calorific value of not less than 7,000 calories or 12,000 British Thermal Units with ash not exceeding 15 per cent or the evaporative power of the coal must be not less than 7 lbs of water per lb. of coal with ash not exceeding 15 per cent.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
4. Printed Tender Forms and any other information in connection with this contract can be obtained at this office
5. The attention of all Tenderers is invited to the necessity for carefully observing the conditions mentioned in this notice.
6. Each Tender is to be superscribed Tender for the supply of fresh unscreened Bengal Steam Coal."
W. LUMSDEN,
For Director, Royal Indian Marine.
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 24th February 1916. 3317

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VIR. BAI, widow of HASSUMBHAI VISRAM, of Bombay Khoja. ..... Deceased.
BACHIBAI, widow of HASSUMBHAI VISRAM, of Bombay Khoja, residing at Khoja Moholla in Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Mariambai the minor daughter of the said deceased for her use and benefit and limited until she attains majority. ..... Petitioner
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 18th day of February, 1916.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
3320 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TOSAN MARU" having arrived on the 24th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The Bills for Claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 25th February, 1916.

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 618 of 1911.

CHIMANLAL DAMODARDAS and another. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and others. Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1912, and pursuant to the Judges Order dated the 18th day of December, 1915, the following property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at the premises on Saturday, the 11th day of March, 1916, at the hour of half past three in the afternoon (S. T.).
PARTICULARS.
All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort in the island of Bombay in the Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 461 New No. 2447 and Old Survey No. 65 and 69 and New Survey No. 1/436 and by the Collector of assessment under C Ward No. 5803 and Street Nos. 340-342 and bounded as follows:—
On the East by the Kalbadevi Road, on the West by the property of Tapidas Varajdas on the North by the property of Dayabhai Tapidas and on the South by the property of Manecial Damodar and which said premises were formerly occupied by Tapidas Varajdas and are now occupied by the said Damodardas Tapidas, Dayabhai Tapidas, and Manikore widow.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 28th day of January, 1916.
(Sd.) K. F. MODI,
3292 Ag. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that our client Mr. HAJIBHOY HAJI VAZIR has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Messrs. GULABCHAND M. DAMANIA, and GULAMHOOSEIN AHMED SOMJEE, the Receivers and Special Commissioners appointed in Suit No. 1147 of 1913, wherein BALLAJI VINAYAK KOTHARE, is the plaintiff and SATYABHAMABAI, widow of VINAYAKRAO BAPUJI KOTHARE, and others are the defendants.
All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust possession inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cama Building Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand, and if there be any the same will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece of land situate at Kaline in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 22½ gunthas or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 380, Pot No. 1 and Falni Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and bounded on the East, West, North and South by the land belonging to Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia.
Dated this 25th day of February, 1916.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
3321 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai SHIRINBAI HORMUSJI ASAVAID has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at Bell Lane Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim which will thereafter be considered as having been waived and void.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of unsurveyed land together with the messuage tenement or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate at the Station Road in Bandra Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra containing by admeasurement 258 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Bandra Municipality under Old No. 27 and New No. 35, and bounded on the North by a cross and by the property of Doomain Bacra and on or towards the East by a public road and beyond that by the house of Lawris Antone Voti and on the South by Municipal vacant ground and beyond that by Bandra Station Road and on or towards the West by Municipal vacant ground and beyond that by the Government Dharamsala.
Dated this 25th day of February, 1916.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
3322 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S "CASTALIA", has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Alexandra Docks.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through B/Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 25th February, 1916. 3325

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments, Act, 1881. 3305

NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BURJORJI MANEKJI GANDEVIA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the undersigned at their office at 25-29, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or block of buildings or chawls with shops standing thereon situate lying and being at Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1010 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91 and New No. 13597 Old Survey No. 375 and New Survey No. A1/5424 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the land demised to Mahadeo Tatia on or towards the West by land demised to Amrutrao Babaji and afterwards in the possession of Adamali Hyderali, on or towards the South by the property of Haroon Mahomed and on or towards the North by the said Arthur Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7304 and Street No. 161 and were formerly in the occupation of Robert Barnbach and Leslie Crawford and their tenants and are now in the occupation or possession of Vendor's tenants.
Dated this 25th day of February, 1916.
MANEKLAL & Co.,
3324 Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 28th February 1916, at 6-30 p.m.
W. J. HICHENS,
Honorary Secretary.
28th January, 1916. 3004

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A BRANCH of the Bank has this day been opened at Masjid Bunder Cross Road, Mandvi, Bombay.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th February, 1916. 3277

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
On MONDAY, the 28th February, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, in Apollo Street, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Furniture such as mirror door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glaseware, etc.
By order of the concerned:—
1 Swiss made gold chronometer watch.
1 James Mackeh's Royal Exchange 18 carat gold watch.
The property of Mrs. L. Mayers:—
Mirror door single almira, blackwood and teakwood cupboards, marble top round table, fancy teapoys, big looking glass, chairs, hanging clothes press, writing table, double meatsafe side table, easy chair, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).
2 rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.
1 rubber handsome victoria.
By order of the concerned:—
Second hand bicycles.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th February, 1916.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 13 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	6 13 2 per case.
Chester, Brand 125 deg.	5 13 2 per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 13 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	5 8 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	5 8 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 12 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4 12 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4 12 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	4 2 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
MANAGER.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C 10

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AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Ferguson Road, Charni Road, Baboola Tank Road, Mody Street, Fort, and Bund Road, Poona.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hussenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 936, of 1914, in pursuance of the authority given to them by the consent decree passed in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on 21st December 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the several undermentioned immoveable proprties on the respective days and at the respetive times mentioned below:

LOT NO. 1.

FERGUSON ROAD PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Firstly: All that piece or parced of foras freehold now Salt batty ground, situate at Ferguson Road, Parel, without the Fort, in the City of Bomaby in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine square yards, or thereabouts bearing the several Government and Municipal numbers mentioned in the printed conditions of sale, as also all other land (if any) held by the Vendors as part and parel of the Mills and whether included in the said numbers or otherwise and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by a public passage or gowan, partly by the property of Rajoo Babaji, on or towards the South by the Ferguson Road, aforesaid, on or towards the East by the passage or gowan aforesaid, and on or towards the West by the property now or formerly of Kaikhusroo Muncherji Heeramaneck which said premises are at the date hereof in the possession and occupation of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that foras freehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate to the north of the Ferguson Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand seven hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Bhaskar Govind, and partly by the property of Rajoo Babajee, on or towards the South partly by the property of Vinayek Govindjee and Dadoba Bhundary, partly by the property of Mahdowrao Ganpatrao Dange and partly by the property of the Mills, on or towards the East partly by the two properties, lastly hereinbefore mentioned and partly by a public passage, and on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to Government all which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 2.

CHARNI ROAD PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three thousand and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 123, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 49, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Churney Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed and now in the hands of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, on or towards the West by the Atesbheram, or the Fire Temple of Framji Cowasji Banajee on or towards the North partly by the burial ground of Sullemanee Bohras, and partly by the property formerly of Haji Joosub Balladina, and now of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the Churney Road aforesaid.

LOT NO. 3.

BABOOLA TANK PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stable built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at, or near the Jail Road, on the north side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,765 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Baboola Tank, on or towards the West by Peroo Havaldar's Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Rahimtoola Ahmed, and on or towards the South partly by the Jail Road, and partly by a chawl belonging to His Highness Mahomed Hoosein Hoosanee alias Aga Khan and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 39, New No. 242, New Survey No. 3660, and in the books of the Assessor, Bombay Municipality under Ward B No. 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412-13, 3414, (1), 3415, 3416 and Street Nos. 70-72, 2-9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 20, 22, 74, 11, 18, 19, 22, 70, 73 and 2-10.

LOT NO. 4.

MODY STREET PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent, tenure with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Mody Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 682, New No. 5871, Old Survey No. 1074, New Survey No. 8593, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2080, Street Nos. 212, 214-216, and containing by admeasurement 208 5-9 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Mody Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the house of Parpia Pradhan, and partly by the house of Ramji Chatoor, on or towards the North by the house of Ramji Chatoor, and on or towards the South by the house of Moosa Mapla.

LOT NO. 5.

BUNGALOW AT BUND ROAD, POONA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the Undersigned, at 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, outhouses, stables and buildings thereon, situate and being on the Bund Road, in the City of Poona, in the Registration Sub-district of Poona, and containing by admeasurement (15,603) fifteen thousand six hundred and three square yards, or thereabouts and known by the name of Kaji Pati, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Poona Cooty Moodeliar, on or towards the West by the property known as the Bund Cottage, on or towards the North by the property of Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, and on or towards the South by public road, leading from the Camp to the Bund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, at their Office at Treacher Building, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th February, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th day of February, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, very rich teak and black wood, office and household furniture including fancy satin and tapestry lined drawing room suits, double door cupboards, marble top center tables, writing and ladies' tables, dirty cloth basket, cane and verandah benches, dumb waiter, glass door cupboard, center octagon tables, flower shape and tiled teapoys, leather and tapestry lined sofas, cane easy chairs, book stands, fancy cabinets, phonographs, records, English baba coat, English baba high chair, etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman.

1 fancy satin lined drawing room suite.

2 bent wood office chairs, Japanese Jardineers.

By order of the concerned.

1 English perambulator.

1 Electric fan.

1 lot of globes.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 27TH FEB., 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Auction sale of Rich Teak and Blackwood office and household furniture, telephone cabin, gent's bycicles, table lamps, etc., etc. at Charni Road, opposite Imperial Cenematograph at the ground floor of New Imperial Restaurant.

On SUNDAY, the 27th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)., Messrs. GANDHI & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at the above mentioned place very rich teak and blackwood office and house hold furniture including almyrahs, cupboards in two pieces, fancy tapestry and satin lined drawing room suites, marble top center tables, marble top counter useful to hotelists, tiled and plain teapoys, glass door cupboards, provision cupboards, book cases, book stands, glass and cloth screens, cane arm easy chairs, arm and armless office chairs, low chairs, Curzon chairs, writing and ladies' tables, tapestry and leather lined sofas, dressing tables, glass show cases, 1 telephone cabin, 2 gent's cycles, phonograph table lamp, etc., etc.

The property of P. J. Gidwani, Esq., the proprietor of New Imperial Restaurant, and others.

The property is on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th Feb., 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors, Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approving security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

A slight irritation in the throat may lead to a hacking cough. Zymole Trokeys stop it; they soothe the irritation and strengthen the throat. B 14

AMUSEMENTS

HERE IS! SOMETHING STRANGE! A KING! ABDUCTED! WHO WAS HE! WHAT WAS HIS AGE WHAT KING!

These are the thoughts uppermost in the mind of COUNT SACHIO!

HE FINDS A HALF PARCHMENT CONTAINING THIS SECRET!!!

Shewing. This Week	THE BROKEN COIN	THE BROKEN COIN	THE BROKEN COIN	Episodes. 13 14 and 15

—A TREMENDOUS BATTLE SCENE—

[Was filmed entirely by the light of THE EXPLOSIVES USED in the Picture.—

Witness the Truth of THE PROVERBS. } WHERE THERE IS WILL THERE IS WAY! AND THE TRAPPED ANIMAL FIGHTS DESPERATELY.

Respectively spoken by our COUNT FREDERICK when he finds out the way of defeating King Phillips by the DELUGE and by KITTY who shows her bravery when she is captured.—

CASH Rs. 1000 PRIZES	—TIMINGS— Saturday—4-30 to 6, 6-15 to 7-45, 8 to 9-30, 9-45 to 11-15 and last show 11-30 (S. T.) Sunday,—3-30 to 5, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12. (S. T.) Daily—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, & 10-30 to 12.	USUAL HALF RATES.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD Telephone No. 1266.

—FREE LIST SUSPENDED—

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

A GREAT THEATRICAL EVENT.

FILM Version of Signor Luig Mazotti's world famous BALLET

EXCELSIOR
OR
THE TRIUMPH OF PROGRESS

6,000 Feet. Six Parts.

FANTASTIC.—SCIENTIFIC.—SPECTACULAR.—ALLEGORICAL.—EDUCATIONAL. HISTORICAL.—PANORAMIC.—PICTURESQUE.

Hundreds of Dancers and best Artistes take part in this Gorgeous Spectacle. Acted and Produced by the Leading Dancers of the celebrated LA SCALA OPERA HOUSE, MILAN, ITALY. Showing the extraordinary discoveries and gigantic works and accomplishments of our century.

The Programme also includes:—

GAUMONT GRAPHIC	ONE REEL SENSATIONAL RAILWAY DRAMA.	TWO REEL FEATURE FARCE with CHARLES CHAPLIN as hero.

Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly. Usual Prize Shows, SATURDAY—SUNDAY 5-15

EXTRA SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW THURSDAY 2nd MARCH 5-15.

USUAL HALF RATES. NO ADVANCE.

Season Passes and Complimentary Tickets entirely suspended during the week.

SIVARATRI DAY.

A GALA EVENING

On Thursday the 2nd March 1916, At 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) AT THE

"EXCELSIOR" THEATRE

(Fort)

IN AID OF THE

Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund and the Naval Relief Fund.

Under the distinguished Patronage of

The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, C.S.I., B.A., LL.B., J.P
The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.,
AND
Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart.

Grand Souvenir Musical Concert

BY

"Gayan Patu" Mrs. C. Saraswathi Bai

(of Madras)

Awarded several Gold and Diamond Medals.

Songs in Urdu, Persian, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Sanskrit and other Languages.

A Specially Excellent Programme has been selected for the occasion.

Rates of Admission:—Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1.

Plan of seats will be open at the Excelsior Theatre from Monday, 28th February 1916, between 4 & 6 p.m. (S.T.). Reserved seats may be booked during these hours.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

Saturday, 26th February, 1916,

SHARADA

Sunday, 27th February, 1916.

TAJEWAPHA

New Urdu Play.

at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.)

EXCELSIOR.

To-morrow, Sunday, at 4-30 p. m.

MON. ROBERT CHAIDRON, BELGIAN CONSUL

will introduce

MON. ROBERT WOUTERS

of the

17th BATTERY, Belgian Army,

who will deliver an Illustrated Lecture on the Fighting in Belgium from the siege of Liege to the Battle of the Yser showing views taken on the Battlefields of Termonde, Malines, Dixmude and Louvain, being present in all terrific engagements.

Special Prices Rs. 2, 1, Ans. 8 & 4.

All proceeds handed over to the

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

THE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE DRAMATIC SOCIETY

will perform

SHAKESPEARE'S

'MERCHANT OF VENICE'

IN THE COLLEGE HALL,

On Thursday, March 2nd, at 6 p. m.,

and on Friday, March 3rd, at 9-30 p. m.

The proceeds, after deduction of some expenses, to go to the War Relief Fund.

Front Seats, Rs. 2.

Second Seats, Re. 1.

Tickets may be obtained from the College.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL daily opens at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 23rd February to 8th March, 1916 (including Sundays.)

3267

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Gen. Manager.— — — — — — — — — —James McGrath.

6-30 P. M. TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45 P. M.

THE MOST REMARKABLE FILM EVER SHOWN!!

A COMPLETE CONTINENTAL BALLET FILMED FROM START TO FINISH.

A film showing hundreds of Dancers from Opera House "La Scala" Milan.

6000 feet. **"EXCELSIOR"** 6 Parts.

OR

6000 feet. (THE TRIUMPH OF PROGRESS) 6 Parts.

BY LUIGI MANZOTTI..Music by ROMUALDO MARENCO.

CHOREOGRAPHIC ACTION-HISTORIC—ALEGORIC—PHANTASTIC—SCIENTIFIC

A gorgeous spectacular production—the greatest cinematographic event ever shown in Bombay. The complete original score by the augmented Excelsior Orchestra.

Cast.

Immortals: CIVILIZATION—LIGHT—DARKNESS.

Mortals: ALEXANDER VOLTA (Inventor of Electricity) D. PAPIN (Inventor of the steam engine).

DANCES OF: CIVILISATION—DETERMINATION—INVENTION—PEACE—GLORY —AGRICULTURE—INDUSTRY—VALOUR—UNION.

Chorus of Glory, Boatmen, Farmers, Musicians, Postillions, Telegraph Messengers, Engineers, Assistants, Miners.

DANCES OF ALL NATIONS. THE WORLD'S GREATEST INVENTIONS.

LAST THREE NIGHTS. LAST THREE NIGHTS. LAST THREE NIGHTS.

THE PROVEANIE TROUPE.

SPECIAL HALF PRICE MATINEE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, AT 4-30 P. M.

Look out for **PIQUO** The French Clown on the Horizontal Bar.

POPULAR PRICES Rs. 3 to 4 annas. Plan at Theatre. Telephone No. 288.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

LAST FEW DAYS OF BOMBAY'S GREATEST DRAMATIC SEASON:

CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS COMPANY.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 4-30.

The Company's Record-breaker,

"EAST LYNNE"

How a husband's private business affairs and the temptation of a villian made a wife yield: how her jealously came home to her; and how she tried to make good.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

For the first time,

"THE THIEF"

Mr. Charles Howitt as the man whose love was so precious to his wife that stole from her friends in the vain attempt to keep it through the medium of smart clothes.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 4 P.M.

4. P. M. MATINEE 4. P. M.

Please note the time.

For the last time in Bombay.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

A rousing drama of the early Christians in Rome and how they sacrificed their lives for the sake of their steadfast beliefs.

MONDAY NEXT AT 9-30

"THE THIEF"

For the last time by the Company, by the special request.

TUESDAY NEXT AT 9-30.

"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"

By special request.

A tale of the days of Charles I, in which a careless young cavalier proves that good blood will out when the supreme test comes.

WEDNESDAY NEXT AT 9-30.

The Great Egyptian Play.

"BELLA DONNA"

Another Sir George Alexander Success. The dramatic story of how a wicked society woman tries to posion her husband so that she may marry an Egyptian. Her evil leaves its marks and when she at length goes to the other man he will have nothing to do with her.

THURSDAY, BANK HOLIDAY.

MATINEE AT 4-30.

Positively the last, by special request.

" EAST LYNNE"

Well worth a second visit.

EVENING AT 9-30.

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

FRIDAY 3RD MAR. AT 9-30

UNDER TWO FLAGS.

SATURDAY 4TH MAR. MATINEE 4-30.

The sensational melodrama.

ALONE IN LONDON.

EVENING AT 9-30

Farewell Performance,

"MILESTONES."

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

EVENING PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, & As. 8.

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES: Rs. 2, 1 & Annas. 8.

As a GREAT RUSH is expected at to-day's and to-morrow's matinees, partrons are requested to take their seats as early as possible, it being impossible for ushers to escort them to their places just before the rise of the curtain whichis the busiest time for the ushers.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE. THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR PATRONS. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

TO-MORROW AT 6-45 & 10

DURING THE WEEK AT 6-45

THE MOST SENSATIONAL FILM EVER PRODUCED!

THE DARE-DEVIL RESCUE

FEATURING THE FAMOUS AMERICAN AVIATOR, RODMAN LAW,

In a 3-reel whirl of excitement.

The hero, in love with his employer's daughter, saves her from an impostor who calls himself a count. The later tampers with a motor boat in which the others are sailing and the tank explodes. Later another girl is flung into the sea. Ralph and Ruth hasten to her rescue in an aeroplane. While it is flying at full speed Ralph plunges into the water and saves the girl's life. All ends happily. The part of Ralph is played by America's greatest airman, Rodman Law.

A great coloured comic.

WIFFLES

IN A MUSIGAL VEIN.

Wiffles, a musician this time, is sent by his uncle to collect rents from tenants. He demands the money but suddenly hears beautiful music. The player is a lovely girl. He is so affected as to give a receipt without receiving payment. The uncle asks for the money and Wiffles produces the girl—his future wife.

A strong two-reel drama.

"THE WAR BABY."

A touching tale blending domestic with war scenes in a way that arouses the instant sympathy of the audience.

Also this week's

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as: (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Div). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds. (*c*) Gummy Halva. (*d*) Rose scented Halva (*e*) Vanila Halva (*f*) Muskati Halva (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

TO-NIGHT

ALSO
"HOUSES OF GLASS"

6th DRAMA OF WHO PAYS? SERIES.

PATHÉ OFFERS
THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
THE SERPENT SIGN
15th Episode

CAST
Craig Kennedy --- ARNOLD DALY
Elaine Dodge ------ PEARL WHITE
Wu Fang --------- EDWIN ARDEN
Walter Jameson -- CREIGHTON HALE
Aunt Josephine - BESSE E. WHARTON
DIRECTED BY THE WHARTONS

ELAINE DODGE AGAIN THREATENED!!

HEIRESS TO MILLIONS HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

SCOFFS AT DANGER.

New York City, April 5.—Miss Elaine Dodge, daughter and heiress of the late Taylor Dodge whose murder has attracted such world-wide attention, has again had her life seriously threatened.

It appears that before the death of Perry Bennett, this modern Dr. Jekyll disclosed the hiding-place of his tremendous fortune to one Long Sin, a Chinese adventurer. Bennett formerly owned the house now occupied by Miss Dodge's Aunt Tabby. On a recent visit to her Aunt, Miss Dodge was startled in the early hours of the morning by strange noises. Her Aunt had already been aware of this condition, but, being superstitious, had put it down to ghosts.

Miss Dodge, whose life has lately been one continuous round of self-defense, immediately communicated with Craig Kennedy, the scientific detective whose apprehension of the notorious Clutching Hand caused such favorable comment throughout the land. Kennedy has lately come into the possession of Bennett's papers and his keen eye detected at once the similarity of a plan on one of these and the construction of Aunt Tabby's fireplace.

A secret passageway was disclosed, through which the redoubtable sleuth and his assistant descended, only to be overcome by gas, and almost murdered by Long Sin, who had entered the passage from the mouth of a cave in an adjoining woods. Miss Dodge, whose nerve has been put to the test in a hundred cases, alarmed by the fumes, and fearing for the lives of her protectors, descended to the passageway where a queer sight met her eyes.

Interviewed to-day by a Journal reporter, Miss Dodge said: "I had no sooner turned an angle in the passageway, than I was almost paralyzed by the sight of Long Sin bending over Craig and Mr. Jameson with a long murderous knife. A safe imbedded in the rock had been opened, and the Chinaman had a small strong-box under his arm. Strength born of love then possessed me, and I closed with the heathen in a struggle that lasted for some minutes. Then I felt my strength desert me—the earth seemed to cave in and crumble all around me, and

ARNOLD DALY

PEARL WHITE

EDWIN ARDEN

APPEARING IN
The New Exploits of Elaine
AT

ALSO
"HOUSES OF GLASS"

6th DRAMA OF WHO PAYS? SERIES.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.—Matinees: Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m.

OVER 50,000
Dr. I. M. MALLICK'S (M.A., M.D.)
PATENT
"Ic Mic" Cooker.

NOW IN USE
AMONG :—TRAVELLERS, BOARDERS
DIABETICS AND DYSPEPTICS
PRICES Rs. 10, 15, 22, AND 35.
Write for particulars
Manager,
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00 000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

DRINK THEBEST
DRINK
HUNTLY BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.
AGD, PURE, MILD AND GOOD.
INSIST UPON HAVING THE SAME.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTE.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Sexagesima Sunday, 27th Feb.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Catnedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E. Flat; Hymns, 162, 213, 553, 558; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns, 534, 532, 545; Collections for Church Expenses.; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (Englissh) Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi), Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari. English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; Collections for the C. M. S. up-country Missions. Marathi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's. Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A. (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins. Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu): 10 a.m., Matins. Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy; Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain; Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Base to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evevnsong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Organ and Choir.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort; Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Praise List: Psalm 118, tune 137. Paraphrase 54 tune 117; Hymns, 205, 249, 405. Offertory—Additional Clergy Society.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

United Free Church of Scotland, Wadala Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's School Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m. Morning Service Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 4-45 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, 6-30 Evening Service; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill Hall, Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Preacher Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. A. E. Hubbard: 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard: Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5.15 Sabbath School, Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cahedral, Kalbadevi. Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte 7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Masses, 6 a.m. 8 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar Rev. Father Hutenmeister. S. J. Mssses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. and 10 a.m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier. Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Chidren's) Mass 8-30 a.m. 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses: 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. There will be XIII Hours' Adoration at the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla, on Sunday, 27th o'clock. The evening service, which will be exposed at the soleman High Mass at 7 o'clock. The evening service which will be conducted by His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun, will begin at 6-15. The sermon will be in English. All the collections at all the Masses in the morning and at the evening service will be devoted for the acquisition of the Stations of the Cross.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao Dadar Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

H. R. MODY & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
No. 10, FIDA BUILDING, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.
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SODA WATER MACHINES, SACCHARIN 550 No. 1,	CODD'S SODA BOTTLES, SULPHURIC AND OTHER ACIDS,	SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES, CHEMICALS AND DRUGS,	ESSENTIAL OILS AND COLORS, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY,

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AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR ÆRATED WATER FACTORY.
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Most fragrant, world-renowned, richest and lasting perfume of up-to-date fashion (Free of Alcohol).
PRICE PER BOTTLE: Annas 8. » 12. And Rs. 2.
Scented Cards with Otto Dil-chaman at Annas 12 per dozen.
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An illustrated essay on the Eye containing full information sent post free on request.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 24th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	..	150
Mid Americans	..	7.81+9
Egyptians F G. F.. ..	..	11.80+5
New York 11 a.m, (As known in Liverpool at closing time) ..	Mar..	11.35+3
	May..	11.57 Unchgd.
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar..	11.04+4
	May..	11.21 Unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
March	11.57+1	
May	11.74+1	
July	11.78+3	
Feb.	7.69	
Feb.-March	7.65	
March-April	7.64	
April-May	7.62	
May-June	7.60	
June-July	7.57	
July-Aug.	7.55	+9
Aug.-Sept.	7.48	
Sept.-Oct.	7.42	
Oct.-Nov.	7.37	
Nov.-Dec.	7.34	
Dec.-Jan.	7.31	
Jan.-Feb.	7.28	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 24th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close
Feb.	7.64	4
Feb.-March	7.60	4
March-April	7.59	4
April-May	7.56	3
May-June	7.55	4
June-July	7.53	5
July-Aug.	7.51	5
Aug.-Sept.	7.43	4
Sept.-Oct.	7.36	3
Oct.-Nov.	7.32	4
Nov.-Dec.	7.28	3
Dec-Jan.	7.26	4
Jan.-Feb.	7.24	5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 24th.

M.G. Bengal, "Good"	..	5.65	Unchanged.
„ „ "Fully Good"	..	5.80	
„ „ "Fine"	..	5.95	
„ Bhownuggar, "Good"	..	6.09	
„ „ "Fully Good"		6.23	
„ „ "Fine"	..	6.38	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	..	6.10	
„ „ „ "Fine"	..	6.40	
M.G. Broach, "Good"	..	7.35	
„ „ "Fully Good"	..	7.50	
„ „ "Fine"	..	7.65	
„ Scinde, "Good"	..	5.60	
„ „ "Fully Good"	..	5.75	
„ „ "Fine"	..	5.90	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 24th.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		23,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..	25,000
„ „ to Continent	..	7,000
Futures at New York Mar.	..	..11.19—18
Futures at New York May	..	..11.40—21
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..11. 0—25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		11.25 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans March		..10.88—20
Futures at New Orleans May		..11.14—24
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	9¼
Demand Bills	..	4.76.25
Silver Commercial Bars .	..	57

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Feb. 24th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	55,000,000	Inc.	200,000
Public Deposits.	52,600,000	„	1,100 000
Other do.	96,400,000	Dec.	2,800,000
Govt. Securities.	32,800,000	No change.	
Other do ..	93,300,000	Dec.	1,900,000
Notes and Gold.	40,900,000	Inc.	200,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 28% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	27 1/16	unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:— Coinage purchases steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛	Unchgd
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅛	
Interest day to day loans	4½	
„ 7 day market loans	4½	

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £212,000.

The sum of £500,000 has been earmarked for India Paper Currency Reserve.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Feb, 24th.

TRANSFERS.

On Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32.

TRANSFERS DEFERRED.

On Madras Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1/4 1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Feb. 24th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Sellers 83

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta

March-April	19
August-October	18

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi

March-April	19/1½
August-October	18/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	
March-April	21
August-October	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, March-April	21/1½
August-October	19/10½

Tone of Sugar—Idle.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

This morning the market was firm with Broach at Rs. 287 owing to higher opening advices from Liverpool, but subsequently eased on receipt of rather weaker closing advices. Broach in the forenoon was quoted at Rs. 285.

At Colaba the market opened at 285½.

No business of any importance has been reported in contracts, but there is a good demand for Ready cotton.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal 216.
Fine Akolas 258.
Good Broach 285½.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 25th February 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	228	228	217	..	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	218	210	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	233	226	..	Ready.
	..	..	..	..	
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	245	..	Ready
Barsee	..	..	274	..	Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	255	247	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Akola-Kohin. Karanja (M.G.)	..	257	249	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee description M.G.	..	259	251	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Dharwargaum Poolgaum (M.G.	..	262	254	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	267	259	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	..	274	266	..	Ready.
	..	..	..	..	
Wardha-Ghat (M.G.)	..	272	264	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Broach (M.G.	..	282	279	..	Ready
	..	287	..	283	1/25 April
	..	..	..	..	
Mathla (M.G.)	..	238	226	..	Ready.
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	285	April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	303	April/May
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	288	April/May
	..	..	..	..	
„ (H.G.)	..	..	..	260	April/May
	..	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	306	April/May
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	310	April/May
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per vale of Maccadum allowance.

RECEIPT OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 24th February 1916:—

Cotton	13,229 Bales.
Wheat	2,174 owts.
Linseed	8,212 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	911 „
Ginjellyseed	5,215 „
Groundnuts	17,316 „
Castorseed	29,0-2 „
Rice	10,988 „
Myrabollams	1,070 „
Cottonseed	38,186 „
Gram	1,256 „
Joowar	3,181 „
Barley	5,612 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 25th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	43 8 0	6 8 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	43 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapessed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 5 0	7 11 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	42 8 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 6 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts ...	42 0 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 10 0	3 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	6 8 3	
Linseed May	8 8 6	
Castorseed.		
Ready	Rs. 7-13, R. D. per cwt.	
Forward March ..	Rs. 7-10, R. D. per cwt.	
Cottonseed	Rs. 25, B. T. per candy.	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3.32d. Mar.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months Sight Ready ...	1s. 4 15-32d
D. Do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. 15 Mar.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m.s do.	191½
60 d-s Hongkong	141½
Do Shanghai	191
Do Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-5-0
Australian Do.	25 11-0
Bombay Do.	25-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-3 0
English Dragons	15.2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept steady to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel shares also did not present any fluctuations.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids kept in demand at Rs. 485.

Fazulbhai stood at Rs. 437½, Standards at Rs. 1,052½, Madhavji at Rs. 1,307½ and Kohinoors at Rs. 665.

Centrals improved to Rs. 2,065, Currimbhai to Rs. 240, Indore Malwas to Rs. 272½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings to Rs. 150.

Simplex were placed at Rs. 340 and Finlays at Rs. 240.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood in demand at Rs. 857½ and Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares at Rs. 229.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares kept firm at Rs. 120½ and Deferred at Rs. 353½.

Phillips Co. shares changed hands at Rs. 48.

Shivrajpoors improved to Rs. 22½ and Central India Mining shares to Rs. 29½.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,505.

Tata Steel Preference were placed at Rs. 160.

Central Provinces Ry shares declined to Rs. 113.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 84.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds stood stationary at Rs. 95.

PETROLEUM.

Bombay, Feb. 24th.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited, Brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. G	4	2	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	12	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. G.	4	2	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	12	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	13	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	6	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. Gl.	3	4	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3	13	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	15	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	5	8	0
Anchor Cases per case	6	10	0
Shell Cases per case	6	4	0

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Friday, the 25th February 1916.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London on January 27th says:—

GOLD.

The external movements have been substantially in favour of the Bank of England. The following amounts have been received by the Bank:—

January 20, £8,000 in Bar Gold.
January 21, £7,000 in Bar Gold.
January 22, £140,000 in Bar Gold.
January 24, £9,000 in Bar Gold.
January 25, £6,000 in Bar Gold.
January 26, £817,000 in Bar Gold.
January 26, £1,000,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

January 20, £250,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.
January 20, £25,000 in sovereigns for South America.
January 20, £29,000 in sovereigns for Canada.
January 20, £20,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
January 20, £100,000 in sovereigns set aside on Egyptian account.
January 21, £99,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
January 21, £50,000 in sovereigns for South America.
January 21, £9,000 in sovereigns for Canada.
January 22, £20,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
January 22, £100,000 in sovereigns set aside on Egyptian account.
January 24, £325,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.
January 25, £150,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
January 26, £30,000 in sovereigns for South America.

During the week the net increase amounted to £780,000.

The Rhodesian output for December, 1915, amounted to £331,376, as compared with £309,669 in December 1914, and £313,160 in November, 1915.

SILVER.

The good undertone of the Market has again been evinced by a substantial rise in price during the earlier part of the week, which culminated on the 24th, instant, in a quotation of 27 5/16, the highest fixed since the outbreak of War with the exception of 27 3/4 on August 10, 1914.

The upward movement was accelerated by some inclination on the part of the Indian Bazaars to cover recent sales. The pace, however, was too fast, and the Bazaars soon fell out of the running and realised much of their holding in London.

A considerable amount changed hands at 27 5/16 and 27 1/4, but buyers determined to let the Market have a rest, and the price fell back until to-day it touched 26 15/16.

At the set-back sellers seemed disposed also to hold their hands, and but little silver was offered.

The Indian Currency returns record continuous reduction in the holding under the head of silver coin, whilst the total of gold has recently advanced. Some purchases for Indian coinage are therefore not improbable if these movements continue.

Meanwhile other coinage demands for the Home Mint and those of the Continent remain, and will continue to remain, important factors in the Market.

Stocks are not unduly large in any of the great silver centres, and sellers, in America especially, are in very good heart.

The "New York Chronicle" states as follows in its issue of January 1st 1916:—

"A decree putting into effect a new coinage law was issued by the Peruvian Government on December 15. The law provides for the coinage of 200,000 sols ($100,000) monthly in fractional silver coin, and permits the making of coin for use as money by private persons at a small charge for the coinage. It is stated that it also restricts the percentage of silver in relation to paper which may be held in bank vaults, and provides for vigorous prosecution in case of attempts to exchange notes for silver at a premium on the coin."

An Indian Currency Return for January 22nd, gave details in lacs of Rupees as follow:—

Notes in circulation, 6,094.
Reserve in Silver Coin, 2,603.
Gold Coin and Bullion, 1,274.
Gold in England, 817.

The reserve in silver coin has fallen a further 37 lacs.

The stock in Bombay consists of 6,700 bars as compared with 5,700 last week.

Under date of December 24, 1915, the stock in Shanghai consisted of 1,031 bars and about 51,500,000 ounces in sicee, as compared with 67,000,000 on November 20th 1915.

A shipment of 650,000 ounces has been made from San Francisco to Hong Kong.

Quotations for bar silver per oz., standard:—

January 21, 27 cash. No quotation for forward deliverey fixed.
January 22, 27 3/16 cash. No quotation for forward delivery fixed.
January 24, 27 5/16 cash. No quotation for forward delivery fixed.
January 25, 27 1/4 cash. No quotations for forward delivery fixed. 16.
January 26, 27 1/16 cash. No quotation for forward delivery fixed.
January 27, 26 15/16 cash. No quotation for forward delivery fixed.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz., std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin std. nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin std. nominal.
Average for the week, 27 125.
The quotation to-day for cash is the same as that fixed a week ago.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24.

Cast lia	Kelso	Liverpool

Feb. 25.

Tasan Maru	Nakano	Kobe
Blackpeargate	Willis	Penarth

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 25.

Santaren	Chapman	Portonores
Glenmay	Brown	Marseilles

The following vessels received port clearance on Friday:—

Steamer	Taisho Maru	for	Kobe

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading

Steamer	Blackpeargate	for	Liverpool
„	Luzon Maru	for	Kobe
„	Tasan Maru	for	Kobe
„	Sardinia (to arrive)	for	London

Feb. 25.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 21st instant.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,082 tons, Captain W. Kelso, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening from Liverpool, which port she left on the 31st January, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Tosan Maru, 2,841 tons, Captain J. Nakano, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Kobe, which port she left on the 13th ultimo, with general goods on board.

S. S. Blackpeargate:—The steamer Blackpeargate, 1,758 tons, Captain C. Willis, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Penarth, which port she left on the 4th December, with a general cargo.

S. S. Santaren:—The steamer Santaren, 2,639 tons, Captain T. Chapman, left Bombay harbour on Friday for Partonores, in ballast.

S. S. Glenmay:—The steamer Glenmay, 1,570 tons, Captain T. Brown, left Bombay harbour on Friday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

S. S. Taisho Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Taisho Maru, 1,651 tons, Captain T. Ogawa, will sail to-day for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo on board.

Friday, 25th Feb. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Warley Pickering	Baag	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Medomsley	Carrick	T. M. & Co
D. & R. Lady Charlotta	Smith	K. N. & Co
F Blackheath	Scott	T. M. & C
G. Ferrara	Feathers	S. Wallace & Co
H. Taisho Maru	Ogawa	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & R. Millpool	Thomas	F. Campbell & Co
P Horatius	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi		B. S. N. Co
Ponani		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Forfar	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Kenkon Maru	Takai	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
6 Totomi Maru	Tanaka	N. Y. Kaisha
7 Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. Kaisha
8 Rhe avia	Merl	M. Italiana
9 Streathern	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Kowarth	Wilson	T. M. & Co
15 Zavani	Ookeri	H. S. Shoostri
16 Richard Nordraak	Hun	F. F. Campbell & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
2 Azamgarh Maru	Kikuchi	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Oceola	Chapman	V. S. N. Co
5 Nagaya	Garwood	P. & O. Co
6 Circasia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Tarilla		M. M. & Co
Shirala	Adamsbrook	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Blackpeargate	Willis	W. & A. G. & Co
Bahrein	Bouvit	P. M. & Co
Bhopania	Verli	Maratima Italiana
Lady McCallum	Robins	M. M. & Co
Ochha	Pratt	M. M. & Co
Subadar	Crobin	Asiatic S. N. & C.
Tasan Maru	Nakano	N. Y. Kaisha

EXPORTS.

Feb. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 60 bales wool, H. K. M. Jaitha; 91 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 10 bales wool, B. Chetandas; 1,070 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 258 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 108 bales goat hair, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 174 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 97 bales wool, L. Goculdas.

Medomsley (s) 10,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 400 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 23 bales cotton yarn, Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co.; 140 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 221 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

Horatius (s) 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 8 bales wool, Dhundanmal; 8,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,002 cwts myrabolams, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Lady Charlotte (s) 8,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 49 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 2,001 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia (s) 800 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 11 pots rose oil, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Sardinia (s) 78 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 36 hogsheads Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 12 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 24 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 50 cwts. Malabar canes, D. S. Postwalla; 55 cwts. cashewnuts, Ali Brothers; 54 gum kadaya, Ali Brothers; 340 cwts. buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 540 cwts. buffalo horns, G. Suchidana; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, D. Bhagwandas and Co.; 6,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Sardinia (s) 9 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 3 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Rhenania (s) 10,008 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 2,002 cwts. rape seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts. ginjelly seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 2,397 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR NAPLES.

Rhenania (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR HULL.

Warley Pickering (s) 917 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 12,000 cwts. cotton seed, K. Kheshawji.

Millpool (s) 6,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Kenkon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 195 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 861 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Azumasan Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 1,800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 950 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 1,210 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Taisho Maru (s) 150 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Java Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kenkon Maru (s) 257 bales cotton. M. B. Kaisha.

Azumasan Maru (s) 250 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton. M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG

Totomi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist. I. David.

Malta (s) 100 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru (s) 6 bundles sheep skins, V. Mukunder Pillay; 314 cwts. ajwa, H. Kamroodin; 6 cwts. coffee, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 3 cwts. cardamoms, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 18 cwts. kismiss, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 4 cwts. walnuts, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 4 cwts. almond seed, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Totomi Maru (s) 790 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Totomi Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Azumasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 25.

S. S. Okhla, from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—97,728 bags rice, 1 case cheroots, 1 bag cotton seed, 125 bags millet.

S. S. Zayoni, from Busreh, Agents H. S. Shustary and Co.—22 bundles tin, 7 bundles 1 tin specie, 2 cases 2 bags almonds, 152 bags almond kernels, 25 bags apple seed, 42 bags almond shell, 411 bags gum, 83 bags beans, 9 bags 600 cases 386 bundles dates, 4,166 bags joowary, 5 bags 347 bundles wool, 3 bundles attari, 182 bundles 50 bales skins.

HINDU BOY'S MISADVENTURE.

INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION.

On the Rawli Hill at Sion on Thursday an explosion occurred which resulted in a Hindu boy named Rama being injured.

It would appear from Police enquiries that Rama lived with his parents in a hut and was employed as a pointsman on the truck line running from Rawli Hill to Dadar. On Thursday the boy returned to the hut for his food and shortly after an explosion was heard and four fingers of his left hand were blown away. Rama was unable to say what struck him, but thought that some one shooting in the jungle shot him in the hand. The Police were unable to find any shot in the hut and the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, where the boy was removed for treatment, was of the opinion that the wound was not caused by a gun shot, but by something which must have exploded in the boy's hand. The boy himself gave different versions. Two small boys who were living near by said that at the time of the explosion they saw an Indian crossing a field near the place, that he had in his hand something like a gun and that he went towards the Koliwada. The police on examining three guns which were kept by the persons living there found that they had not been fired recently.

It is surmised that the boy must have brought a cartridge or powder from a place near the hill where blasting operations are going on and where the boy's father is working, and that it went off and injured his hand while playing with it.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 24th February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29 887	Inches
Temperature of Air	76 5	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69 5	„
Dew point	66 2	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.710	
Extent of cloudy sky (one whole sky cloudy—10)	0.2	„
Maximum Temperature of Air	84 1	„
Minimum do. do	68.5	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind do do	165 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Feb.			Feb.		
Fri.	25	m 2 34	26 10	25	m 8 51	16 5
		3 48a	25 11		9 7a	20 7
Sat	26	m 3 16	25 11	26	m 9 47	17 0
		4 58a	25 4		10 18a	21 8
Sun.	27	m 4 17	24 11	27	m 11 2	17 6
		6 37a	25 3			
Mon.	28	m 5 50	24 3	28	m 0 48	22 0
		8 18a	26 0		0 42a	17 7
Tues.	29	m 7 41	24 5	29	m 2 32	21 0
	Mar.	9 19a	27 1	Mar.	8a	17 1
Wed.	1	m 9 0	25 4	1	m 3 28	19 8
		10 3a	28 2		7a	16 5
Thur.	2	m 10 1	26 7	2	m 4 12	18 2
		10 42a	28 11		5 58a	15 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise	Sunset
„	25 (Friday)	7h. 2m.	6h 43m.
„	26 (Saturday)	7h. 1m.	6h. 43m
„	27 (Sunday)	7h. 1m.	6h. 43m
„	28 (Monday)	7h. 0m.	6h. 44m
	29 (Tuesday)	6h. 59m.	6h. 44m
Mar.	1 (Wednesday)	6h. 58m.	6h. 44m.
„	2 (Thursday)	6h. 58m.	6h. 45m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1916	February	19d. 7h.	58-6m. a m.
Last Quarter		„	26d. 2h.	58-8m. p.m.
First Quarter		March	4d. 9h.	27-6m. a.m
Full Moon		„	12d 0h.	2-9m. a.m.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 25.

A disturbance has entered north-west India and has given nearly general rainfall in Baluchistan, temperature being above normal over north-west India.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in north Punjab and the surrounding hills and a decrease in Baluchistan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 25th February, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west and the north Punjab and moderately clouded in the east Punjab. The air is drier than usual except at Multan. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is generally in excess during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is above normal in Central India West; night temperature is in excess at Bhavnagar-Para, Surat and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has again risen and is now in slight excess during the day at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north Konkan and lightly or moderately clouded in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is in excess during the day but in defect at night in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Conditions are unsettled over the whole of north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Baluchistan and skies are heavily clouded in Baluchistan and the western half of the Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of north-west India and in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Fairly general rain is likely in north Baluchistan and some show

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER TO PUNISH TRESPASS.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

1. MANJUNATH AND 2. OTHERS, Appellants *v.*

THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge at Karwar, who disagreeing with the assessors, found the appellant 2 guilty of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life and appellants 1 and 3 of grievous hurt and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for 3 years and 1 year respectively.

The appellants are the sons of one Narayan Shetti, a Sonar, who had bought a garden at Harnir, a village in Kumta Taluka. This garden is one of a series of gardens, mostly owned by Havik Brahmins. Narayan Shetti has a residential house at Gudbale, half a mile from Harnir, but since he bought the garden he built a small farm-house, where the members of the family used to live during day by turns. The new-comer, Narayan Shetti made himself unpleasant to the other villagers by quarrelling with them on the question of water-rights, etc. He also closed the way that lay through his garden to the other gardens.

THE MURDER.

On the 14th of August, 1915, the deceased Mhasti, a Mukri by caste (untouchable), went with his brother Narayan and one Nagu to do some work at a neighbouring village and returned from work at sunset. They came to the garden where Nagu lived—the first of the series of gardens. Narayan went home by the public path, while Nagu and deceased came to Nagu's house to divide the wages. After some time the deceased started to go home through Narayan Shetti's garden, which was a short cut. The prosecution alleged that, while the deceased was passing through this garden, all the three accused, sons of Narayan Shetti punished him by inflicting several wounds, one of which, viz., on the abdomen proved fatal. A cry of "Ayayo" brought Sitaram Bhat, a neighbour of Narayan Shetti, on the scene. He found deceased Mhasti lying in his (Sitaram's) garden a yard or two from the wall that separated his garden from accused's garden. Then came Narayan, Nagu and several others. Mhasti was carried home and next morning he was taken to Kumta, the Taluka town, 6 miles from Harnir. Mhasti expired near Kumta and at 11 a.m. the same day Narayan gave information to the police, stating that Mhasti had told him that accused 1 and 3 had held his hand and accused 2 cut him in the abdomen. The accused were not found at Harnir nor at Gudbale. On the 18th they were arrested at Baggon, two miles from Kumta, where they were in hiding. Accused 2 had then several bruises and scratches on his body and foot. His shirt had also stains of blood. The Panchnama which was made in the evening of the 15th August, showed that the blood marks were found to proceed from accused's garden and terminated in Sitaram's garden where the deceased lay when the neighbours came. The accused, however, pleaded not guilty, accused 2 explaining his bruises as being due to a fall in an open well.

The only eye-witness of the assault was Mhasti himself. The evidence, therefore, that was forthcoming was that of 7 persons who heard the dying declaration of Mhasti. Narayan and Nagu deposed that Mhasti gave the particulars set out in the first information to the police. The other witnesses who heard the declaration, deposed that Mhasti said that Narayan Shetti's sons wounded him, and that they heard nothing more. This evidence, coupled with the circumstantial evidence and the conduct of the accused, which loudly called for an explanation, was sufficient in the opinion of the Sessions Judge to prove the guilt of the accused and he convicted and sentenced them as mentioned above.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Velinkar, for the appellants, gave up the case of accused 2 at an early stage, admitting that the evidence against him was fairly conclusive. He, however, pressed for a lighter punishment. The offence would amount to grievous hurt. Mhasti had as many as seven wounds, besides the one that proved fatal and had his left arm swollen. Accused 2 also had bruises and scratches. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon was of opinion that this might be due to a struggle If so, the struggle was severe and long. Accused 2 might have been over-powered by Mhasti who was of superior physique. As for accused 1 and 3, counsel submitted that they were not present at all at the time. Nobody had seen them then. Sitaram saw accused 2, and his wife and mother only and not the brothers. The fact of struggle between accused 2 and Mhasti negatived the theory of the brothers' presence there. Narayan and Nagu gave an amplified story. The other witnesses did not hear the details. All the witnesses were admittedly enemies of Narayan Shetti. The details given by Narayan did not tally with the actual condition. No struggle was suggested in these details. Assuming these details were correct, they did not conclusively prove the guilt of accused 1 and 3. It might be that they seeing that accused 2 was overpowered, caught hold of Mhasti in order to separate him from accused 2, when the latter smarting under his late defeat might have cut Mhasti in the abdomen. They could not be liable for their brother's act.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeals, observing that the Sessions Judge had taken a merciful view of the case of accused 1 and 3.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ST. THOMAS APOSTLE FEAST FUND

"A MOST VEXATIOUS AND MISCHIEVOUS SUIT."

(Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Davar.)

AUGUSTINE ROZARIO SEQUEIRA ... plaintiff.

v.

JOSEPH PETER MENDONCA ..... defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff praying "inter alia" that leave may be granted to him to sue on behalf of himself and all other subscribers to the St. Thomas Apostle Feast Fund, that the defendant may be ordered to hand over to the plaintiff the deposit receipts and articles hereinafter mentioned.

In the year 1684 a fund was started in Bombay to celebrate in Bombay the Feast of St. Thomas, patron Saint of Aldoua, a village in Goa, called the St. Thomas Apostle Feast Fund. Contributions were made from time to time to that fund by the Aldonenses residing in Bombay. The total subscriptions amount at present to Rs. 4,000. In 1908 Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 4,000 were purchased out of the accumulations in the name of T. C. D'Souza J. J. Mendonca and S. M. De Souza, as trustees and the balance was deposited in the Bank of Bombay Savings Bank. A Committee was appointed every year consisting of a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer and two others. According to the plaintiff the Bank's pass book and deposit receipt were kept by the president for the time being in his possession and also other articles requisite for the said feast, namely, the flags, the golden image of St. Thomas, a gold crown and other articles of gold and silver, as well as books of account relating to the said fund. In 1913 the plaintiff was appointed president of the said fund and one Lucie Siquiera was appointed treasurer. The things and paraphernalia were handed over to the plaintiff. According to the plaintiff, because of his appointment as president; according to the defendant, because Lucie Sequiera refused to act as treasurer, and therefore the retiring treasurer on that account handed over the things to the plaintiff It was stated by the defendant that he had, however, as much right to the custody of the deposit receipt, the passbook and the paraphernalia as the plaintiff.

The Feast was celebrated every year on the 21st December if it was a Sunday; but if it was a week day, then on the first Sunday after the 21st December. In the year 1913 a feast was to be celebrated on the 27th of December. The plaintiff alleged that the said three persons in whose name the Fund stood in the Saving's Bank of Bombay refused to give the plaintiff the withdrawal form signed by them to withdraw money from the Bank for celebrating the feast. Thereupon, the plaintiff alleged the defendant told the plaintiff that he would celebrate the feast, at his own expense, which usually amounted to about Rs. 100 and he asked the plaintiff to hand over to him the articles required for celebrating the feast The plaintiff, thereupon, handed over the articles to the defendant and the defendant promised to return the same to the plaintiff the next day.

The plaintiff further alleged that the defendant did not celebrate the feast at his own expense as promised but conspired with the three trustees and with their assistance withdrew Rs. 105 from the Savings Bank for spending the same towards the celebration of the feast.

The plaintiff subsequently called upon the defendant to hand over to him the deposit receipts as well as the articles but the defendant failed to do so. The plaintiff now sued that the defendant should be ordered to hand over the deposit receipts, the passbook and the paraphernalia to the plaintiff.

The defendant in his written statement said that when the feast on 27th December 1913 was to be held the plaintiff declined to have anything to do with it and on the 26th December handed over the passbook deposit receipts and paraphernalia to the defendant as secretary and told the defendant that he might celebrate the feast if he so desired and thereupon the defendant passed a receipt of the things received to the plaintiff. The defendant absolutely denied the allegations of the plaintiff that he had promised to spend Rs. 100 himself for celebration of the feast and admitted that Rs. 105 had been spent from the funds in celebrating the feast in 1913.

In December 1914 the trustees celebrated the feast themselves and all the things were handed over by the defendant to one of the trustees Mr. T. C. D'Souza. The defendant referred to a passage in the resolution passed in a General Meeting held on the 17th Jan. 1915 which he said correctly represented what had occurred. In that resolution after referring to the letter of the plaintiff demanding these articles from the defendant it was stated that these articles were now in possession of the trustees. That the plaintiff was wrong in claiming these articles from the defendant and that the trustees should take steps they thought best to protect the defendant from any action that the plaintiff threatened to bring against him and that the costs should be borne by the fund.

The defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Mulla and Mr. Bhadurji appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Strangman appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship after hearing the plaintiff's evidence remarked that he did not think it necessary for the defence to call any evidence. In giving his judgment his Lordship remarked that that was a most vexatious and mischievous suit and the plaintiff had not a vestige of a case to go on with. He had no cause of action and he was not entitled to institute a suit for the possession of the deposit receipts the pass book and the paraphernalia. His impudent claim to be still the president could not be entertained.

His Lordship dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Dubash and Co.

Attorneys for the defendant:—Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

837-15.—Mans H M and Co, Bhagwandas Gokaldas Gandhi, v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, Ardeshir H D & Co, Part Heard.

1510-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Mohanlal Monji Vora, v. Jethmal Narrandas, Edg G W & Co.

906-15.—Pocha & Co, Esmail Haji Cassam, v. Lalji Bhojraj, Chit M & K.

680-15.—Mer K & Co, Bai Cooverbai Kaikhusru Alphaiwalla, & ors, v. Cooverji Ookerji Mistry, Dubash & Co.

846-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Thacker Bhanji Gordhandas, v. Navlaji Vardhaji & Co. a firm, Pandia & Co.

978-15.—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Sarupchand, v. Ramdhandas Ramratan, Mer K & Co.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody, & ors, v. Benkorebai, & ors Madh K & C, Edg G W & Co.

554-15.—Ard H & Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg Co, Ld, in Liqn, & ors, Payne & Co, Bh K & G.

1219-14.—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Omkarji, v. F C Rustomji, & anr, Mer K & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Chamber Matters for Disposal—List A.
(Attorneys.)

In Re Lunacy Act 34 of 1858.—Payne & Co, In Re Muncherji Cawasji Davar, a Lunatic, v. Dinsha Muncherji Davar, Petitioner, 15-2-16.

In Re Suit No. 134 of 1916.—Craigie B & Caroe, In Re Virendrarai Chandraprasad Desai, & ors, Minors, v. Morkandrai Kaliarai Mehta, Petitioner, Notice 15-2-16.

In Re G & Wards Act VIII of 1890.—Craigie B & Caroe, In Re Kasturbai, a Minor, v. Morarji Dharsi, Petitioner, Notice 17-2-16.

292-15.—Edg G W & Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navi Co. Ltd, v. Brajendra Kishore Roy Chowdhari, Payne & Co, 16-1-16.

128-15.—Khunderao L & M, Jijaba Sakharam Ghogre, v. Ramchandra Kuppa, & ors, Judah & Solomon. 24-1-16.

In Re Indian Co's Act XI of 1882.—In Person, In Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd, in Liquidation, v. T M Jivanji, Respondent, 24-2-16.

In Re Indian Co's Act XI of 1882.—In Person, In Re the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, in Liquidation, v. E M Jivanji, Respondent, 24-2-16.

O S 185-16.—Jehangir S M & H, Aishabibi alias Baribibi, v. Aishabibi alias Baribibi, & ors, Little & Co, Jehangir S M & H, 17-2-16.

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913.—Bhai K & Gir, In Re the Pioneer Bank, Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. The National Financing & Comn Corptn, Ltd, Petitioners, Parties Concerned, To settle list of contribution, 26-1-16.

List B. (Counsel.)

C C 1390-15.—Payne & Co, Haji Hamed & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ismail Mahomed, Mehta D & Lalji, Notice 21-2-16.

964-15.—Payne & Co, Purshotam Dewkaran, a firm, v. Kahandas Jamnadas, & ors, Manecklal Mangaldas Nalawala, Assignee, Edgelow G W & Co, Payne & Co, Wadia G & Co. Notice 12-2-16.

195-14.—Madhowji K & Ch, Keshow Balwant Rajgoru, & ors, v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co. & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, For Review of taxation.

1471-15.—Motichand & D, Sakerlal Girjashankar, & anr, v. Dwarkadas Jethabhai & anr, Mehta D & Lalji, 8-2-16.

1136-15.—Wadia G & Co, Khatubai, v. Mahomed Haji Aba, & ors, Payne & Co, Surveyor & Co, Little & Co, 19-2-16.

1170-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Shrinivasdas Bavri, a firm, v. Lukhmidas Gokuldas Dossa, Wadia G & Co, 21-2-16.

Suits for hearing and final disposal (in Court.)

Long Causes.

1396-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M, Part Heard.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee, Balkrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S, In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & G.

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai & ors, v. Purshotam Raghunath, & ors, Dikshit D and P.

83-15.—Mirza M & M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, v. Dhulla Kuppa, & anr, Mehta D & L.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

NEIGHBOURLY AMENITIES.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, the case again came on for hearing in which Miss Gulbai R. Wadia and her brother Khursetji, charged Perozeshaw D. Lam and a Pathan watchman named Zarin Gazin with insult, trespass, assault and mischief.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The complainants were represented by Messrs. Kanga and K. F. Nariman, and the accused by Mr. P. Godinho.

On the Magistrate framing charges against the accused, the pleader for the defence put in a statement on behalf of Lam in which he stated that Lam's mother-in-law and the mother of the complainants were first cousins. In May last the complainants, also their brother and sister, began ill-treating their mother and this treatment came to a climax about the middle of May and resulted in their mother practically running away from the house which led to coolness between the parties. The accused kept as much aloof from the complainants' residence as possible and visited them on two occasions only. The allegation that he frequently visited them and caused them annoyance was a wilful and wicked falsehood. They also wrote unpleasant letters to the accused's mother-in-law which led to her withdrawing concessions which as a matter of grace she had granted them, by allowing them the use of the extra kitchen etc. They were obstructive and insulting and his mother-in-law was only able to bring them to their bearings by recourse to lawyers and a legal proceedings for ejectment against them and it was the complainants who had acted insultingly and ungratefully. The allegation that the apology was extracted was reckless. The complainants barred his way and they persisted in doing so and when asked to make way they laughed in a provoking manner and would not. He therefore told Gulbai that she ought to be ashamed of herself. He was not near the bungalow when the incidents were alleged to have occurred.

After some witnesses had been examined the further hearing was postponed.

TAXI DRIVERS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged B. C. Cooper, driver of taxi car No. 2242, with failing to slow down at the junction of Esplanade and Fuller Roads on the night of the 8th instant. Mr. Frost stated that it was noticed for some time past that the drivers of taxi cars had been neglecting to slow-down near crossings whilst driving their fares to theatres, in the hope of getting extra trips, and had also been infringing rules of the road. A special police watch was consequently kept at different crossings along Esplanade and Hornby Roads on the evening of the 8th instant. The accused and other taxi drivers, whilst taking fares to the Excelsior Theatre, were pulled up. The accused pleaded not guilty but he was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

Sergeant Tomlinson charged Uma Sonu and Yakub Hussein, taxi drivers, with committing a similar offence near the corner of the Church Gate Street. Yakub was also charged with driving without a license. Both the accused were convicted. The first was fined Rs. 15, and the second Rs. 35.

MOTOR CYCLIST'S SHORT CUT.

Sergeant Tomlinson charged Mr. V. V. Hales, with driving his motor cycle in a rash and negligent manner and with disobeying an order of the Police. The case for the prosecution was that on the evening of the 12th instant Mr. Hales drove up on his motor cycle, and instead of taking a turn from behind Sergeant Tomlinson, who was on duty at the junction of Church Gate Street and Queen's Road, he cut across into the Marine Lines, though the officer signalled to him not to cut across in that way. Mr. Hales admitted the first charge but said he did not understand the signal made by the officer. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 25.

EXPANSION OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS ADDRESSED ON THE QUESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 25.

The Government of India are about to address the Provincial Governments on the subject of possibility of expansion of female education in India.

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones.

D. 13

SAMSON CASE.

DEFENCE ALLEGATION OF CONSPIRACY.

PROSECUTION TO CALL FURTHER EVIDENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Mr. D. J. Samson, an Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, with receiving bribes The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. S. G. Velinker with Messrs Batliwala, Erulker and Kotwal defended the accused.

At the outset Mr. Nicholson said that so far he had brought evidence with regard to money paid by three persons and Mr. Samson had been asked questions by the Court about that. In the course of his answers to those questions Mr. Samson had denied altogether the receipt of the money and alleged that the suggestion that bribes had been paid to him was the outcome of a corrupt and fraudulent conspiracy on the part of dalwalas. In view of this defence, Mr. Nicholson said, it would be necessary for him to lay before the Court evidence of other people, who said they had given bribes to Mr. Samson. He asked the Court not to frame any charges, if it were proposed to do so, against the accused at this stage, but to allow him to bring sufficient evidence on the point he had mentioned. When he had brought such evidence it would be time for the Court to frame charges in respect of some of those people. At present there was no charge. The question therefore for the decision of the Court would be whether to treat the present evidence as forming one charge, or two charges or three separate charges. In the event of the Court holding that it was one charge then he would be entitled to adduce evidence on two more charges. He must be at liberty to bring his evidence in the first place to meet the defence which Mr. Samson had put up, namely the case of conspiracy. He would bring evidence to prove that moneys were offered to Mr. Samson for gaining his favour. He would ask those witnesses the question whether they had conspired to bring Mr. Samson into trouble. Mr Samson's view was that these men had fabricated documents and brought charges against him with a view to get him out of the Trust. Mr. Nicholson concluded by asking the Court not to form an opinion in the face of the defence put up by Mr. Samson, until he had brought his evidence to rebut it.

ACCUSED LIKELY TO BE EMBARRASSED.

Mr. Velinkar said he had no quarrel to find with the claim made by Mr. Nicholson with regard to the manner of framing charges. But he asked the Court not to allow evidence being called as to the other alleged bribe-takings, with the object of ultimately including them as heads or counts in the charges to be framed against Mr. Samson hereafter. Counsel said he was putting it on the ground that by doing so the accused would be embarrassed or bewildered in his defence by having to meet many disconnected charges. He submitted that the prospect of a fair trial was likely to be lost to him by reason of the accumulation of evidence which would tend to induce an undue suspicion that the accused was guilty of those charges. Mr. Velinkar next contended that the prosecution was entitled to rebut the allegation of the defence with regard to the existence of a conspiracy, but it had no right to call a number of people and ask them whether they had given bribes to the accused.

The Magistrate: How else can the prosecution rebut the allegation of conspiracy?

Mr. Velinkar said that if Mr. Nicholson wanted to prove that there was no conspiracy amongst the dalwalas of getting Mr. Samson into trouble by falsely saying that they had paid bribes whereas they had not, the simple question to put to the witnesses was: "Did you enter into conspiracy with anybody else to say that he had taken bribes?" But it was irrelevant and immaterial to ask him: "Did you pay him money?" If his Worship intended to allow this sort of evidence to be brought at that stage, it was very unfair to have called upon the accused to make a statement on the last occasion.

MAGISTRATE'S VIEW.

The Magistrate said when he saw that the accused was making statements of that kind, he stopped him and asked him if he had consulted his lawyers as to what statements he was going to make, suggesting that he was at perfect liberty to stop at that stage.

Mr. Nicholson said that he had not suggested at the last hearing that he had closed the prosecution. But he would say that the questions which he intended to ask the witnesses were to this effect: (1) Did you not say before the Chief Presidency Magistrate that you paid money to Mr. Samson for a particular purpose? (2) Is it true that you had paid such moneys as a part of the conspiracy to get Samson into trouble? And, if necessary, (3) When did you pay those moneys?"

FURTHER EVIDENCE PERMISSIBLE.

The Magistrate said that at present, as he read the section, he thought he was entitled to regard the evidence before him as a subject-matter of one charge, as he regarded the receipt of moneys as one offence. He did not say he had intended to regard the matter in that way, but it was very probable that he would consider that as one offence. In that case Mr. Nicholson would be entitled to adduce evidence for the purpose of two more charges.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 1st March.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong. A 11

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring, to the letter of "Ratepayer" in your issue of the 22nd instant, regarding the election of Justices, allow me to remove the misstatement of facts. Ratepayer puts down 46,000 as the population of the Parsis., but it is 50,931 and not 46,000; so, when half a lac of Parsis could return seven Justices to the Corporation, then how many should the Hindus and the Mahomedans return when their population is 664,042 and 179,346 respectively? I leave it to the public to judge this. Granted that Government did not create Justices according to the number of the population of these two big communities inhabiting Bombay, yet one can opine that Government ought to have done justice in the creation of justices especially in regard to these two communities which form the bulk of the whole population of *Urbs prima ni Indis*. Cannot we look to Government now to mend matters and correct the mistake if committed, and thus bring these two communities on a level with the Parsis by creating new justices so that they may be useful when the next trienniel election of the Corporation takes place? The remark of Ratepayer "that there is a tendency in certain circles to put forward members of the same firm either for election to the Corporation or to nomination in it" cannot be allowed to pass without comment. To tell your numerous readers the truth it will not be out of place if mention is made of a Khoja firm whose two members have sought election from the two Wards and have been duly elected, while the third member sought election from the 16 Justices and he also been successful. The fourth that has remained without a seat on the Corporation will, perhaps, be nominated by Government. What then should the other Mahomedans do? Thus, Sir, you will find the force that is contained in the remark of the Ratepayer quoted above. May I in fairness to justice inquire if anyone will come forward to deny this? Certainly, none will dare to do so.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Bombay, February 24th, 1916.

SEX IN BIRTH AND AFTER DEATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I had the pleasure of reading Dr. Modi's interesting paper on the above subject, reported in your paper, in which he says that the excess of birth-rate of males over that of females after wars, etc., is due to the greater physical strength of men (apart from the normal) as compared with that of women produced by physical exertion; abstinence, etc., in times of war. But exactly opposite reasons have been assigned by some writers. If I remember rightly, in a book called called "Fruitfulness," by a French writer the reasons assigned are as follows:—As a rule the strongest and the best men are killed in wars and the survivors mainly consisting of non-combatants cannot be said to posses greater physical capacity than the average. But the women are not greatly affected. Then how do we account for the disparity in the birth-rate? This is due to the compensating action of nature which in order to keep up the numerical strength of men endows the weaker man with the capacity of begetting more sons than daughters. In short the excess of birth-rate of males over that of females is due, not to the greater strength of men but to their weakness, coupled with the capacity of women which remains nearly unchanged. I think these reasons are more correct than those given by Dr. Modi, because it is idle to suppose that wars make men strong and women weak. A week in the cold and icy trenches with indifferent food will tell more effectively on the health of a man than six months of anxiety at home on that of a woman.—Yours, etc.

S. A. T.

VACCINATION TYRANNY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having read your two editorials on Vaccination tyranny in India and the letters of several correspondents on the subject, I appeal to the members of the European Association, the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League kindly to petition the Government of India to prohibit compulsory vaccination in this country, now that the British Government have done so in England, and that many thousands of Englishmen do not get their children vaccinated, while they all manage to live without being killed by small-pox.—Yours, etc.

TRUTH.

AN OVERLOUD BELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Church of the Holy Name is situated on the Wodehouse Road, which is a nice quiet road, where there is none of the awful motor horn blowing that one gets on the Apollo Bunder up to all hours of the morning. But there is one thing that people in this tranquil street have to put up with, and that is the booming of the Chapel Bell at daylight. We know the Roman Catholic Church has got to clang a bell three times a day, but is it necessary to do so with a bell that can be heard for miles around? Could not the Church authorities use a smaller bell, or else have the monster they toll at that early hour muffled a bit.—Yours, etc.,

BELL.

MELLIN'S FOOD
Untouched by hand
Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.
MELLIN'S LACTO Glycose Untouched By Hand
is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.
MELLIN'S FOOD
For children after weaning.
BISCUITS
Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO. BOMBAY.
Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London, E.

COUGHS AND COLDS
SCOTT'S Emulsion casts out coughs and colds and restores perfect health. It soothes irritated membranes, heals inflamed tissues and builds up and strengthens every part of the body.
Children who are subject to chills, bronchitis, whooping cough and chest weaknesses should continue taking SCOTT'S Emulsion for prolonged periods. They will gain a good appetite, an increase in weight, better health and the foundation of a strong constitution.
SCOTT'S Emulsion

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT
FOR CHILDREN
It is invaluable to overcome any wasting tendency.
It convert's weakly Children into strong and robust ones.
K. T. DONGRE & Co.,
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CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.
Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.
Prices on application.
229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

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Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc,.
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GOLPITHA, BOMBAY. NO 4.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. The Cinema Ballet. "Excelsior."

Opera House, "East Lynne," 4-30 p.m.; and "The Thief", 9-30 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, 5.45 p.m.

Bombay Medical Union, annual general meeting, 7-15 p.m., Dinner 8.45 p.m., Readymoney Building, Apollo Pier Road.

Western India Turf Club Half Yearly General Meeting, Race Course, 8-30 a.m.

Bombay Races.

SUNDAY, Feb. 27.

Young Men's Hindu Association, Fifth Anniversary Celebration, Hira Baug, 4-30 p.m.

Mr. C. P. DeCunha's Lecture on "Classical v. Romantic Art," under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, 6-30 p.m.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Swami Bhumanandjee will deliver a lecture on "The Philosophy in Bhagwatgitu."

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

Entertainment in aid of East Indies Naval Fund, Princess V. M. Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., The Cinema Ballet "Excelsior."

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C. Commanding.

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 4th March 1916:—

Fort.—Sergeant E. G. Pearson and Corpl. D. Meldrum.

Salsette.—Sergeant R. C. Lowndes and Lce Corporal G. G. Fletcher.

Fort.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki shirts, regimental saddles and swords.

Santa Cruz.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7 a.m.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved on Sunday morning for members who have not completed their class firing.

Train leaves Church Gate Station Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

Class for N. C. Officers.—Class for N. C. Officers under Captain H. J. Wallis (I.A.) on Monday the 28th inst. at 6 p.m. Rendezvous Volunteer Club Marine Lines.

Parades.—The Squadron A. B. C. and D troops will parade at Santa Cruz on Tuesday 29th inst. at 7 a.m. Rendezvous Jackal Club Flats (All members will attend.)

Dress.—Drill Order with arms Khaki shirts Members residing in the Fort will send their horses out over night to the Standing Camp and leave by the 6-20 a.m. train from Church Gate on Tuesday morning.

A and B Troops will parade on Thursday 2nd March at 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station (All members will attend.)

Dress.—Drill Order with arms, khaki shirts C and D Troops will parade as follows:—

Wednesday 1st March 7 a.m. Class for N. C. Officers Rendezvous Camp Riding School.

Friday 3rd March at 7 a.m. Sword Exercise (All members will attend) Rendezvous Camp Riding School.

Dress.—Drill Order with swords, khaki shirts.

Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will take place at Santa Cruz from the 11th to 21st March 1916.

Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade will inspect the Corps on the morning of Tuesday the 21st March.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,

Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

Feb. 25.

No. 71—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing February, 20th 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergeant C. B. Banks.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergeant E. A. Sherren.

No. 72—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—

Saturday 26th at 7 a.m. 6" B. L. C. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.

Sunday 27th B. L. C. Elementary Practice at Mahaluxmi Fort.

Time of this parade is 9 a.m.

Dress for Sundays parade at Mahaluxmi:—Shorts and Putties, regimental belts and khaki shirts. Gun floor shoes to be taken on parade by those who are in possession of them.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Practice will take place on March, 19th, 1916. All members must attend this practice unless a medical certificate is furnished to the Officer Commanding, No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Members are therefore requested to attend the following parades:—

Battery Drill:—Sundays 11 a.m. and Fridays at 4-45 p.m. at Factory Gate.

Gun Drill:—Wednesdays at 8 a.m. at Factory Gate.

Leave.—Any member who intends going on leave must also make an application to the Officer Commanding Company.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 75—Parades.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on Monday the 28th instant at 6-15 p.m. for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lt., B.V.A.,

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUTNEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

36. Billets.—To-day Saturday 26th inst.—C and D Coys. will parade at Church Gate Station at 2-40 p.m. and proceed to Billets at Santa Cruz under Coy. arrangements. No men must travel without tickets which will be issued by Officers Commanding Coys.

33. Clothing.—No clothing or equipment will be issued from Quarter Master's Stores during March.

38. Proficiency Examination.—Proficiency Candidates will parade on the Maidan in front of the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. Thursday March 2nd Dress.—Drill Order.

B G J Companies will parade under Coy. arrangements at the same time and place.

The written portion of the Proficiency Examination will be held at 6-15 p.m. on Thursday March 2nd at the Cathedral High School, Fort. Proficiency Candidates will parade as usual for drill instruction on Wednesday March 1st at 7-15 a.m.

39. Private Arms.—All members of the Corps in possession of guns, rifles, revolvers etc., which are their private property should inform the Officer Commanding their Coy. of the number and full description of each weapon as soon as possible.

44. Meeting.—There will be a meeting of all Officers Commanding Coys. and Cr. Sergeants at Headquarters on Tuesday next, the 29th instant at 6.30 p.m. All are requested to attend.

48. Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in G Coy. from this date:—

No. 7326 Sergt. H. W. Kilby, to be Cr. Sergeant.

No. 7142 Lce Corpl. B. D. Barnes, to be Corporal.

No. 8126 Lce Corpl. E. D. England, to be Corporal.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACE COURSE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m. to-day.

LOCAL BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND STAND

By kind permission of the Officers the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 6 to 7-45 p.m.

March—Paris	Mazzacapo
Overture—Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Selection—A Country Girl	Monckton
Valse—Ballrosen	Docker
Caprice—Echoes Des Bastions	King
Selection—Songs of Ireland	Myddleton
Valse—Die Hydropaten	Gung
Galop—Clear the Road	Le Thiere

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams to and from the United Kingdom are at present subject to abnormal delay owing to interruptions of the cables.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Kashmir with the homeward Mails of the 20th instant arrived Aden at 10-30 a.m. on Friday the 25th instant.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Sardinia with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Monday, the 28th instant.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

The Fifty second annual General Meeting of this Institution will be held in the Library Hall, Cavel Street, on Sunday, the 27th instant at 11 a.m.

TELUGU STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting will be held under the auspices of the Telugu Student's Union to-morrow at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sheth Ragu Babaji Night School Hall, when Mr. S. R. Bhoosruth, will read a paper on "Student's Duties." The meeting is open to the public.

THE HOLI FESTIVAL.

On Sunday at 4 p.m. (S.T.) a public meeting of the Marwadi Samaj will be held within the compound of Dewras at Badam-ka-Jhar. Lectures will be delivered on the Holi festival and how best to do away with its evil effects. Mr. Kaidarnath Daga will preside.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

The Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaon, Bombay, will take place in the School Hall on Sunday, the 27th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

THE GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

On Monday, the 28th February, 1916, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), a "public lecture in Gujarati", will be delivered in the Hall of the Good Life League (4, Nanabhoy Lane, Cama Street, Fort), when Dr. J. K. Daji, will deliver a lecture on "Zoroastrian Prayer." The lecture is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

Under the auspices of the above Institute at Girgaum Road, Mr. C. P. De Cunha, M.A., Solicitor, will deliver a lecture on "Classical v/s Romantic Art" to-morrow Sunday the 27th at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman will preside. The lecture is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the next Homeward English Mail Steamer Khyber will not sail till noon, on Tuesday, the 29th February, the English mail will be closed at the General Post Office on that date. The latest hour of posting will be as follows:—Registered correspondence Bombay G. P. O. 10 a.m., town sub-offices 10 a.m. Unregistered correspondence Bombay G. P. O. 11 a.m., town sub-offices 10-30 a.m.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the lecture by Dr. Mann fixed for to-day, has been postponed.

The Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at 9 a.m., (S. T.) at their respective places on Sunday, the 27th instant. The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. A. R. Wadia, Bar-at-Law and the Junior Class by Mr. D. G. Dalvi.

THE GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual Social Gathering of the Government Law School, Bombay will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. J. D. Inverarity will deliver an address. The Hon. Justice Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, has kindly consented to preside. All students and ex-students of the Government Law School are cordially invited to attend.

CRUELTY TO A FOWL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This morning as I was going to Matunga in a local train, I saw a Native Christian near the Dadar station carrying a hen, holding her with her wings only. The poor creature was crying with pain. I beg the kind-hearted Secretary of the Bombay S. P. C. A. kindly to arrange to preach to low class people the sacred duty of showing kindness to poor, dumb creatures while they are alive. Not educated ladies and gentlemen, but low-class servants and cooks are so heartless as above.—Yours, etc.,

LALAHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE LIBRARY.

AN INTERESTING SCHEME.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Co-operative library was held on Wednesday at the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank where the annual report of the working of the Library till the end of the year 1915 was adopted. The origin of the Library arose out of a paper read by Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society—at the Provincial Co-operative Conference in 1914 on the subject of a Co-operative Educational Union." The result of the discussion was that before a Union of this kind could be started, a beginning should be made by the establishment of a Central Co-operative Library in Bombay. In pursuance of this a meeting of representative Co-operators from all parts of the Presidency was held in September last at the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank when a new Managing Committee was appointed.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar of the Servants of India Society briefly explained the object of the meeting and the urgent need for a library of literature on Co-operation in all its aspects. He offered on behalf of the Servants of India Society to find room for locating the library at the Home of the Society in Bombay. It was then resolved that a library to be called the Bombay Co-operative Library be established in Bombay and that the collection of funds for the establishment of the library and its management should be entrusted to a Committee with the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas as Chairman.

The Committee was authorised to frame rules for the management of the library. The scale of fees for membership was fixed at Rs. 3 for ordinary members and Rs. 5 for Co-operative Societies. The Chairman in closing the proceedings remarked that the library should make it one of its primary duties to encourage the publication of cheap literature in the vernaculars on all aspects of the Co-operative movement. Books to the value of Rs. 131-4-0 have been purchased and six magazines have been subscribed to besides gifts of books received from generous donors. The Managing Committee of the library approached all the local Governments in India to supply to the library the publications of the Department of Co-operative Societies free of cost. Most of the local Governments including Bombay, Madras, Burma, United Province, Central Province, Bengal, the states of Mysore and Baroda and the Government of India have placed at the disposal of the library not only their publications of the previous years but have expressed their willingness to send their future publications free of cost.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

Army Department:—The following appointments are made to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be Lieutenant (Infantry branch):—S. P. N. Herson.

To be Second Lieutenant (Cavalry branch):—P. T. Onraett; (Infantry Branch),—J. A. Hewer, L. Breslaner, H. S. Morris, E. P. Coffey, C. E. Siedle, W. McLean, C. H. F. L. Lake, C. T. W. Dunsmure, T. E. Dawson, G. H. A. Goldberg, H. J. Bell, L. V. Pont, M. J. Murray, G. B. Mould, P. M. S. Tozer, A. D. Marshall J. M. Young, D. P. O'Brien, H. V. Rigley, A. G. Littledale, F. H. Perrit, R. S. Murphy, W. D. Rayner, B. Price, P. Hawksworth, H. E. B. Priestly, J. H. Griffe Williams, J. C. Austin, J. C. Pearce, C. W. B. Normand, F. J. Foxlee, F. N. Punchard, C. F. Punchard, C. F. Argyll Saxby and T. I. S. Mackay.

MILITARY DECORATIONS.

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to sanction the following admission to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit for admission to the 2nd class of the Order:—Subadar Ghulam Haidar, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacobs Rifles) for conspicuous gallantry on the 5th May, 1915, at Mbuyyni in East Africa. While in charge of a patrol of 15 men he boldly led them to attack a party of the enemy who were 100 strong with 3 machine guns. The conduct of this Subadar was most prompt and gallant. He was wounded and died from his wounds the next day. His widow (if any) is admitted to the pension of the 2nd class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

The Indian Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Havildar Muhamed Ali, 130th Baluchis, Jemadar Mehar Singh and Sepoy Turan Singh, 45th Sikhs.

The following appointments are made in the Royal Indian Marine:—To be temporary Lieutenants, Phatnel Granger Edward Smithson, William Richard Williams, Horace Vernon Fowler, James Trever Green, Charless Stance Life; to be temporary Sub-Lieutenants Maurice Mazery, Francis Grant Peel; to be temporary Engineer, Alfred Lavender Mitchell; to be temporary Assistant Engineer John Hewlett Brown William Skinner.

BURMA SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Burma Special Tribunal to try the cases under the Defence of India Act (1915) begins sittings in Mandalay on March 6th. The Commissioners are Justices Robinson and U. Kin of the Rangoon Chief Court, who will leave Rangoon on March 3rd and Mr. H. E. McCold, Assistant Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma. The number of cases to be tried is not yet known, but there is quite a number of accused to be tried.

The Sind Medical Union has passed the following resolution:—That the Sind Medical Union after careful consideration approve the Bogus Medical Degree Bill in its entirety.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

"NEW EXPLOIT OF ELAINE."

To-night the "New Exploits of Elaine" will be shown at the Imperial Cinema. The tremendous success which the "Exploits" have had at this theatre leaves no doubt that the further adventures of this popular young lady will prove a still greater attraction. The present episodes open with the Notorious Chinaman seeking the hidden treasure of seven million dollars left by the Clutching Hand, and Craig Kennedy hot on his trail. A little more of the "sensational and daring" type of adventures are added into these episodes and one can safely predict that the new story will prove as fascinating as the last one. The present theme will continue in 10 further episodes, when the final chapters entitled "The Romance of Elaine" will be offered.

There is also the sixth drama of "Who Pays?" on the programme. An extremely well-acted film which deserves the serious attention of everybody. The "Gazette" has also its appointed place.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

A NOVEL AND REMARKABLE FILM.

The change of programme at the New Alexandra Theatre to-night is notable, on account of a fantastic and allegorical drama in four acts, called "Excelsior" or "The Triumph of Progress." It is a film version of the celebrated Ballet of that name by Signor Luig Manzotti. This Ballet was filmed in various parts of the world in order to obtain as much realism as possible, but the principal portions were produced in and around Milan, Italy, many hundreds of performers being Artistes from the celebrated Opera House, La Scala, Milan, the reputation of which for artistic works, stands paramount. It is claimed that, whilst delighting the eye, this kinematograph production is amusing and instructive, not only to adults, but also to the younger generation.

The progress which the world has made during the past few centuries causes us to think of the wonders of our age, and to reflect upon what science may yet have in store in the centuries to come. We cannot have reached the zenith of the powers of science. What wonders have still to be discovered? The inspiration of Jules Verne as portrayed in his works appeared to be extravagant to his readers in his time, but do we consider them so now? Signor Luig Manzotti introduced his great Ballet "Excelsior" to the world with the following simple remarks:—

I saw the monument in Turin erected in glory of the extraordinary construction of the Mount Cenis Tunnel, and I thought of this composition, which is intended to represent the titanic war of Progress against Inactivity, the greatness of civilization that conquers and destroys for the welfare of the people the old power of ignorance, which holds them destitute in darkness and solitude. Starting from the epoch of the Inquisition of Spain, I arrive at the piercing of the Mount Cenis Tunnel, showing the extraordinary discoveries and gigantic works and accomplishments of our century, this is my Excelsior which I lay before the public."

The programme also includes the latest Gaumont Graphic, a one-reel sensational Railway Drama, and a two-reel Charles Chaplin comic. With such powerful cinema fair, Alexandra patrons are this week extremely well catered for.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

The Universal Film Co., which has all the credit for the sensation produced in Bombay by the Olympia screening the serial "The Broken Coin" possesses the largest stage in the world on which "The Broken Coin" was filmed. It is over 300 feet long and is so arranged that 16 complete companies working 16 different sets with 16 different cameramen can be working all at a time.

Battles by land and sea, by Air and Water. This is substance of the episodes showing this week. The fourteenth episode of "The Broken Coin" includes the most wonderful night photography ever shown on the screen: Swift as lightning, powerful as fate, thrilling with emotion and brimful of exciting incidents "The Broken Coin" fairly carries the spectators right off their feet into the realms of breathless Romance, writes one who has seen the film, and who urges others to convince themselves of the truth of his statement.

SERIOUS FIRE IN MADRAS.

ORIGINATED AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

This afternoon a fire broke out in a block of buildings occupied by the pianoforte dealers, Messrs. Misquith and Co., and the Lyric Theatre on Mount Road.

The police with the fire brigade arrived at the scene soon after the fire was discovered. The fire is reported to have originated at the Lyric Theatre which is now almost totally gutted. The Commissioner of Police was amongst the first arrivals and is directing the operations.

Three fire engines are at work and every attempt is being made to save Misquith's show room which is not yet on fire and to confine the flames to the premises at the back. In the meanwhile pianos and other valuable articles have been removed from the premises.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A SENSATIONAL FILM.

All kinds of films have provided the star attraction at the Royal Opera House since its permanent opening as a cinematograph theatre, but never before has anything really sensational been screened. The new programme, which will be shown for the first time to-morrow at 6-45 and 10 p.m. contains a picture in three parts which is well described as "the absolute limit in sensationalism," and is a fitting beginning to an expedition into this new territory. That it will pack the house every evening is a certainty.

This great film is entitled "The Dare-Devil Rescue." The hero is Rodman Law, the famous American airman, whose daring is the talk of the United States. A jump from his aeroplane while it is travelling over the sea at top speed is but one of his feats in the course of this film.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

There are three other subjects in the programme. One is an amusing Wiffles coloured picture, another is a two part war drama called "The War Baby" and the last is the Pathe Gazette.

Last night the Howitt-Phillips Company repeated "For the Queen." They will be very busy during the week-end, for they give a matinee at 4-30 to-day ("East Lynne"), a night show (("The Thief") and another matinee to-morrow. It should be noted that the curtain rises for the Sunday performance of "The Sign of the Cross" at 4 o'clock, so as to enable the cinema programmes to be given at 6-45 and 10 as usual.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain E. C. Blencowe, Dorsets.
Captain G. P. Goodall, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant C. J. Fitch, Dorsets.
Lieutenant B. B. Gough, Medicals.
Lieutenant E. N. Mitchell, Bedfords.
Lieutenant E. H. Porter, South Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant H. Hall, Lincolns.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain E. T. Carlyon, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant E. S. Chandler, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant W. Ebery, Sherwoods.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain E. E. Simeons, Bedfords.
Captain A. E. Messer, Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant W. S. Eames, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. R. Welsh, Yerks Regiment.

DIED.

Captain J. T. Allen, Artillery.
Lieutenant J. D. Tombs, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Boulton, General List.

WOUNDED.

Major W. A. Barker, South Staffs.
Major A. H. Bell, Engineers.
Major D. Hughes-Onslow, Dorsets.
Captain W. Hill, Lincolns.
Captain S. B. Kay, York Regiment.
Lieutenant J. C. Bent, Engineers.
Lieutenant R. C. Lundie, Engineers.
Lieutenant A. E. Broad, Dorsets.
Lieutenant W. H. Brown, Dorsets.
Lieutenant B. C. Mozley, Dorsets.
Lieutenant E. A. Fawcus, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. B. Gourlay, Gordons.
Lieutenant E B. Hickox, Essex Regiment.
Lieutenant D. A. Jones, Lincolns.
Lieutenant R. McD. Murray, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. Cox, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant C. L. Todd, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant B. F. Cremin, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant T. Curtis, South Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant G. F. Elliott, South Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant F. N. Willcock, South Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant L. A. David, Yorks Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant W. R. Davis, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant G. F. Hansell, East Yorks.
Second-Lieutenant C. B. Hodgson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant L. Kemp, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant T. D. Noble, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant W. Watson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. Phelan, North umberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. B. Palmer, Suffolks.

MISSING.

Lieutenant D. W. Ramsay, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant P. K. Shaw, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant E. A. Tollemache, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant J. H. Stevenson, Northamptons.
Second-Lieutenant P. W. Burgess, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant H. C. Melville, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant R. Milward, Sherwoods.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.
WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant F. G. Gardiner, West Somerset Yeomanry.

BALKAN CASUALTIES.
NOW PRISONER.

Captain S. Spira, Royal Lancasters.

BANGALORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 25.

The annual hockey tournament for military teams takes place on 20th March, entries closing to Hockey Secretary, Bangalore Gymkhana on 14th idem.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

INTER-BRANCH AND OPEN ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The above sports are to take place on Thursday afternoon, March 2nd. The first race will be run at 4 p.m. sharp. Prizes to the value of Rs. 500 are being given for the Five Open Events. Already about forty competitors have entered for these sports, and more are expected before the entries close. A good afternoon's sport is assured.

The whole of the west side of the ground will be enclosed and an entrance fee of One Rupee charged for admission. Ladies and children will be admitted at half price.

The proceeds are to be given to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund for the Gerard Freeman-Thomas Hospital.

Thursday being a public holiday it is hoped that the sport loving public of Bombay will take this opportunity of assisting a most praiseworthy object.

Y. M. C. A. PROCTER BRANCH.

The following matches were decided yesterday in the Club Singles (Handicap):—

Somerville—6 beat Fred Plunkett plus 9
Shaller plus 6 beat Hankins plus 10
Hinds plus 8 beat Netscher plus 10

and four more games will be played off on Saturday to enable the finals to be decided on Monday.

The following is the draw of the remaining games:—

Somerville } Shaller }
Hinds } Chitway }
Hale } Lynch }

THE DERSINGHAM CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a race-goer and a lover of fair-play I am very pleased to see that your racing correspondent has called attention to the case of Jockey Mitchell lately warned off the course by the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. One is at a loss to know why this unfortunate young man has been so severely punished. I am told that the Stewards suspected him to have pulled Dersingham or things to that effect. Possibly the Stewards may have other reasons, but if it is on account of the alleged pulling of Dersingham then every righteous person must indignantly protest against the arbitrary action of the Stewards. Every race-goer is pleased to know that the Stewards are vigilant and trying their utmost to prevent foul racing and no one is gladder than myself when I hear that a jockey has been rightly punished for his malpractices. But the case of young Mitchell raises my indignation to the highest pitch and I know that I am not the only one who feels the same thing. I have heard many people express their indignation at this peremptory action of the Stewards. Young Mitchell should have been given the benefit of the doubt to which he is more than entitled. But possibly the Stewards were on the look out for a scapegoat, just to show that they are on the look out,—and young Mitchell is that unfortunate goat. I have it on the authority of the owner of Dersingham that after a long voyage from Mauritius to Bombay in which the horse suffered the effects of the long journey the animal did not look at its best for some time after his arrival and that he is just beginning to strike form after rest and careful training.

The Stewards, I believe, are gentlemen and thorough Englishmen. It is to be hoped that they will not think themselves too proud to re-consider their decision. This young Jockey has been harshly and cruelly dealt with, which does no honour to British justice and fair-play.—Yours, etc.,

CITOYEN.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

"SILVER THRUSH" AND "LUCKY THOUGHT."

Owing to Mr. R. Craig McKerrow's immediate return to England, and the probability that he will not be in India next cold season, his two valuable race-horses, "Silver Thrush" and "Lucky Thought" are for sale. Both have excellent turf credentials and should prove a useful acquisition to any Indian racing stable.

BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

PROPOSED RE-ORGANIZATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The Committee of the Bengal Ambulance Corps will meet on Wednesday the 1st March 1916, in the British Indian Association Rooms, to consider the proposal of reorganising the Corps on the lines suggested by the Military Authorities in Mesopotamia.

The proposed reorganised Corps will have 1 Commanding Officer (Lieut.-Colonel I.M.S.), 7 Temporary Lieutenants of I.M.S., 9 Sub-Assistant Surgeons (One in Government employ), 16 Trained Dressers, 12 passed Compounders, 24 Trained Ward Attendants, 12 store-keepers, 1 Clerk, 4 Electricians, 6 Motor Mechanics, 2 Carpenters, 4 Tailors and 82 Menials.

Applications for the following appointments have been invited by Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari, Joint Secretary, and the applications are to reach him on or before the 5th March 1916: 7 Lieutenants of I.M.S., 9 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 16 Trained Dressers, 6 Passed Compounders and 24 Ward Attendants. All appointments but those of Ward Attendants are open only to Bengalees.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, February 26, 1916.

RUSSIA'S ROLE IN THE WAR.

The Tsar's visit to the Duma will be remembered in history as an event of deep significance in the evolution of New Russia. The Tsar is the traditional Father of the people, but it is something more than a tradition now, for he is one in actual fact, embodying as he does the highest hopes of Russia as victor alike in the present war and in the peace hereafter. Russia has played a great role in the war, how great may not be known until distance of time lends true perspective and opportunity for balanced judgment. Admittedly, Russia was not better prepared for the war than her other Allies; equally admittedly, she, like her Allies, has had to improvise her way to assured victory. The more striking the magnitude of the services she has rendered to the Allied cause! By the pressure that the Grand Duke Nicholas, one of the most heroic figures that has emerged from the annals of the war, was able to exert upon the Galician front in the early stages of the campaign, Paris was saved, and at a later stage, he helped to render the enemy's movement towards Calais abortive.

In playing this role Russia, despite her subsequent, perhaps inevitable reverses, revealed the true strength and nobility of her character, politically considered or from a military standpoint. Despite the panic-mongers and the pessimists,—and despite German intrigues,—Russia has mobilised her strength in the vast sphere of her virile manhood, has overcome her deficiency in the production of munitions, and has hewn her way to victory which has not been exceeded by anything England, France and Italy have done. Not that we are disposed to minimise the consequences of the giant strength the other Allies have put forth, but the fact must be admitted that at the most critical junctures, Russia has played her part in a magnificent spirit. Writers like Dr. E J. Dillon pour contempt on the Allies' co-ordination. It may, however, be suggested that, even before the perfect co-ordination now attained was possible, Russia had acted in a spirit of co-operation and co-ordination in many theatres of war. The Russian movement in Galicia ended in seeming disaster to Russian arms, but it relieved the pressure first on Paris, and next on Calais and was generally of enormous assistance to the other fronts. There were other contributory causes, the exact significance of which need not be discussed here. Many things have been said,—true, false, and malicious,—about the Gallipoli enterprise. The real fact is that, however futile as a political demonstration and ineffective from the military point of view, the Gallipoli campaign saved an attack on Suez, not to speak of Persia. The Teuton intrigue comprehended these several theatres. And all with Turkish assistance. The Balkan States,—Bulgaria, Serbia, Albania, Montenegro, Roumania, and Greece,—these were mere pawns in the game. The plan miscarried, as most Teuton plans have done. Russia having helped to save her Western Allies, and in the process suffered a temporary relapse from her military prestige, rallied her great and invincible resources for the final conflict with the enemy Very few have, perhaps, realised the significance of the Teuton campaign of intrigue in Persia (as in India). As far as the military campaign in Persia is concerned, it is not too much to say that Russia has saved Persia from the fate of Germany's many victims and preserved the essential spirit of the Anglo-Russian Agreement in that quarter. The Russian campaign in Persia has not received the prominent attention it deserved; but, it is the fact that the Russian campaign in Persia, on several fronts, has preserved Persian neutrality. Had Persia proved false, the Mid-Asian position for Russia, and the frontier position for England and India would have been gravely affected. Our Russian Ally has been a chief factor in the saving of the Asian situation. Russia's recent victories in the Caucasus accentuate the invaluable services she had already rendered in the Allied cause. The conquerors of Erzerum have struck a blow for the Allied cause in the Asian sphere, the value of which cannot be exaggerated. The Teuton-Turk intrigue, as far as Suez, Egypt, Persia and India are concerned, has been countered by the Russian victories in the Caucasus.

Elsewhere, as on the Roumanian frontier, the Russian campaign should result in the counteraction of Teuton intrigue against the Allies. The Bukovina campaign was a threat against Roumania, which that State could hardly disregard. It cannot be gainsaid, moreover, that the Bukovina campaign enabled the Allies at Salonika to concentrate as peacefully for war, as war conditions would permit. The failure of the enemy to strike a blow at the Allied concentration at Salonika is due to the Russian diversion on the Bukovina front. We thus see that Russia has played an immense role in this war, and there can be no doubt that when the real offensive starts next Spring, the Allies will realise how effective Russia's assistance in conquest (and even in defeat), has been to the common cause.

Notes of the Day.

The Great Battle of Verdun.

The opinion of eminent French critics, regarding the great battle which has been raging for the last few days north of Verdun, which is quoted in a telegram this morning, may be regarded as absolutely sound. The Germans have chosen to embark on a great offensive at this juncture, when the conditions, as regards weather, are very unfavourable, because it is essential, according to their general line of tactics, to anticipate the coming offensive of the Allies, which will take place when Spring has set in. The gaining of a trench here and there is not of great importance; nothing would really matter or materially affect the present position of the opposing lines, but a really substantial capture of ground which would leave the French line so weak at any point that a way would be opened, through which the enemy's reserves could pour through with comparatively little opposition. That is far from having happened, and not likely to happen. In the meanwhile the object of the defenders is to see that the attacking forces suffer the maximum loss in their abortive attempts. That to all appearances is what they are doing. There does not seem to be much wisdom in having embarked on this profitless and costly offensive, which only serves to demonstrate afresh the invulnerability of the French lines, and which must leave the enemy weaker than he would otherwise have been to meet the onslaught that he will have to face a little later on. He would have done better to have conserved his resources.

President Wilson at Bay.

The latest news from Washington presents President Wilson in quite a new light. He is the victim of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which apparently has been holding him in check all this time, when, could he have had his own way, he would have dealt firmly with German contumacy. Now the intriguing and manouevring of German interests in the Democratic party have brought matters to a head and the President is threatened with a crisis in both houses. He, himself, refuses to rest any longer under the charge of timidity at the bidding of the Foreign Relations Committee and declines to sanction the legislation making it compulsory on the Government to warn passengers travelling by armed merchantmen, that they do so at their own risk of being sent to the bottom of the sea by German submarines. To yield to the passing of these bills would be, of course, to admit the whole German claim in direct contravention of hitherto accepted international law. The pro-German democrats have been able to push the President along pretty far on the road they would have him go, but they have now reached the limit of his endurance, and he is not to be frightened from his proper course by the dread of a breach with Germany. If the worthy President will only keep a stiff back, we do not think the breach will come. It is a game of pure bluff, and when it comes to the pinch, Germany will think twice before she sacrifices American neutrality for the sake of being able to sink merchantmen at sight.

The Moslem League Scandal.

The very strong resolutions which have been passed by the Madras branch of the Moslem League on the subject of the disturbance which took place at the All-India League meeting in Bombay completes a cycle of similar action which has been taken by the branches of the League in various parts of the country, notably in Behar and Bengal. One is able to gather from this, and from the comments of the Mahomedan press, that the feeling among the community all over India on the question is very strong. Nor is that feeling confined to Mahomedans. There is a widespread opinion that the circumstances under which the meeting of the League in Bombay was allowed to be broken up are a matter of concern to the interests and rights of the public at large. Rightly or wrongly, the opinion has been formed and is very widely held, that official influence was at the back of Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha and those who acted with him. That is a question which it should be the duty of the Government to settle one way or the other, and the continued silence and inaction of the Government of Bombay in the matter are as regrettable as inexplicable.

Fines on Taxi-drivers.

We are glad to note that the fines inflicted on Taxi-drivers for comparatively unimportant offences are now-a-days of more moderate dimensions in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court than was formerly the case. At one time the excessive character of these punishments was assuming something like the dimensions of a scandal in the Bombay Courts, fines amounting to a sum approximating to a man's monthly wages not being uncommon. Three drivers, who were summoned before Mr. Setalvad yesterday for failing to slow down at certain points,—where we suppose there was some reason for them to do so,—were fined the more reasonable amount of fifteen rupees each. Even that is a heavy enough punishment for men in their position, and we are inclined to think that even a lesser amount would be a sufficient deterrent in cases of such minor importance, seeing that, by the time a man has lost half a day's earnings by attendance at the Court, to say nothing of possible previous attendances at the Police Office, and been mulcted in a fine of fifteen rupees, he has paid pretty dearly for having offended against the regulations. On the other hand, we think that a man who is convicted of driving without a license gets off very lightly with a fine of rupees twenty.

Female Education in India.

There are few questions of so pressing an importance to this country as the education of women. The disappointing reply which Mr. Chamberlain gave to the deputation of friends of this movement in England has served one good purpose, that of acting as an urgent call to leaders of public opinion in this country to press the question on the attention of the Government in a more insistent manner than they have done hitherto. The call has been answered to some extent in various parts of the country and memorials have been sent to the Government demanding the appointment of a representative committee of non-officials as well as officials to discuss the present needs of the country and to frame a bold programme of work for the future. The Government of India seem to have felt the strength of the growing movement, but we are not sure that the action, which, according to a telegram, they are about to take, in addressing Provincial Governments on the subject of the possibility of expansion of female education, is the best way of pushing the matter forward. What is required is a comprehensive consideration of the subject, which is only possible if a committee of persons,—non-officials as well as officials,—really interested and actively in touch with the educational needs, is appointed to deal with it.

Suspension of Principal James.

The announcement of the suspension of Principal James, of the Presidency College, Calcutta, for, as is alleged, his grossly insulting behaviour towards Mr. P. C. Lyon, Member of the Bengal Executive Council, will come with a shock to all who know one of the best and most brainy,—as well as sympathetic,—of educational officers in the official service of the country. Until one knows the circumstances of the alleged insult, it is prudent to withhold judgment. At the first blush, the step taken by the Bengal Government seems far too drastic. We can only recall one other instance of similar action, and that related to a member of the Indian Civil Service. Mr. John Wallace, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah (Madras), called on the then senior member of the Madras Executive Council, the late Mr. D. F. Carmichael, and asked for a transfer to a healthy station. Mr. Carmichael demurred, presumably on public grounds. Mr. Wallace suggested that if he had sent wedding (or birthday) gifts, to his daughters, he would perhaps have been dealt with in a different manner. The insult was duly notified to the then Governor of Madras, the late Sir M. E. Grant Duff, and Mr. Wallace was placed under suspension and eventually dismissed the Civil Service. Later, Mr. Wallace figured prominently in the legal and journalistic world of Madras, and did not cease from troubling in England. He pursued the members of the Madras Government and Sir Frederick (subsequently Lord) Roberts, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, with peculiar malevolence, and exhausted all the legal processes known (or unknown) in setting forth his grievances. He was granted a pension of £400, for his pains.

The Health of the City.

There are no signs yet that small-pox, which has been rife in the city during the last seven weeks, is abating. On the other hand, it is steadily on the increase. Last week 95 attacks and 58 deaths from it were registered as compared with 68 attacks and 33 deaths in the week previous. It is to be feared that in the current week the toll from this disease will be still higher, for we note that on Wednesday alone so many as 24 attacks and 13 deaths were registered. In the corresponding week of last year there were only 5 deaths. It is thus apparent that some special causes are operating at present in the city favouring the rapid spread of this disease. It should be the concern of every resident to minimise as much as possible the chances of contraction as well as spread of small-pox in the city. Plague too is proving far worse this year than was the case last year. Thirty attacks and 24 deaths were registered from it last week, while there were only five deaths in the corresponding week of last year. The total of plague deaths up to date this year is 113, as against 18 of the corresponding period of last year. The total mortality last week was 665, the death-rate standing at 35.80, as against 652 and 34.61 of the week previous and 372 and 19.74 of the corresponding week of last year. It is pertinent to note, however, that the past quinquennial averages of mortality and death-rate were even higher than the figures of last week, being 669 and 35.51 respectively. There were 400 live-births, 31 still births and 3 premature births last week.

Official and Personal.

Sir John Hewett and Lord Cecil Manners are staying at Government House, Bombay.

Sir John Prescott Hewett leaves for London, per P. and O. Salsette on Sunday next.

Mr. Justice Holmwood, who is retiring from the Calcutta High Court, is leaving India by the mail boat on March 12.

Sir Syed Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., is arriving in Bombay on April 3rd.

Mr. Hughes-Buller, Member of the Bengal Executive Council, is going on leave early in April.

Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick, on the conclusion of his term of office as Advocate-General, Bengal, leaves for Home, on March 5.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following were guests of their Excellencies at Government House, last night:

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, A.-D.-C. to H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir John Heaton and Lady Heaton, Sir Dorab Tata and Lady Tata, Mr. R. J. Kent and Mrs. Kent, Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, Mrs. Tyabji, Lieut.-Colonel T. G. Peacocke and Mrs. Peacocke, Commander T. J. Linberry, Major B. Lamb, Major C. V. Ommaney and Mrs. Ommaney, Major J. E. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. E. W. Danson and Mrs. Danson, Mr. J. E. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. F. Barraclough and Mrs. Barraclough, Mr. L. Barraclough, Mrs. Hubert Grant, Mr. W. Sharpe and Mrs. Sharpe, Mr. Osborne Edwardes, Captain R. C. H. Padfield, Mr. H. A. Wadya, Aga Coochick Shah, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. H. M. Masina and Mrs. Masina.

HOUSE PARTY.

Lord Cecil Manners, Sir John Hewett, Lady Helen Brassey, Miss E. Brand, and their Excellencies and Staff.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VERDUN BATTLE CONTINUES.

FIGHTING VIGOROUSLY CONTESTED.

FIRST GREAT AERIAL BATTLE

POLITICAL CRISIS IN AMERICA.

A big battle has developed north of Verdun and has continued with growing intensity, the action being vigorously contested by the Allies, who inflicted severe losses on the enemy. Allied artillery made several breaches in the enemy trenches in front of Steenstraete, in Belgium, and wrecked defencs on the Vauclero plateau, north of the Aisne.

The colossal struggle is swaying to and fro north of Verdun, and emminent French critics say it is not the question of holding ground so much, as the maximum losses which can be inflicted on the enemy.

"Eye-witness" gives an account of a surprise attack on the Turks by General Gorringe's column advancing up the Tigris, when a stampede amongst the enemy took place, which left no doubt as to the success of the operations.

Four letters picked up in bottles at sea, written by the commander to his family, give a pathetic summary of the last moments of a disabled Zeppelin.

A political crisis has arisen in America on the question of introducing bills about warning American passengers not to travel by armed belligerent merchantmen. President Wilson opposes any form of legislation, and states that his patience with Germany is exhausted. International law must be respected in the submarine campaign.

Messrs. Snowden and Trevelzan made speeches in the Commons advocating a movement towards peace, which were coldly received. Mr. Asquith in reply affirmed that neither spoke for the public. He doubted whether they even represented their own constituents, and they certainly did not represent democratic opinions. The country was absolutely united. The debate speedily collapsed.

Lord Derby has accepted the chairmanship of the Joint Naval and Military Committee of the Air Service, without remuneration.

"SWAYING TO AND FRO."

COLOSSAL STRUGGLE NORTH OF VERDUN.

THE GREAT VERDUN BATTLE.

SUCCESSION OF INFANTRY ATTACKS.

ENEMY TRENCHES BREACHED IN BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 24.

A communiqué says the German attack North of Verdun developed, as foreseen, into a very important action powerfully supported. The battle continued to-day with growing intensity and was vigorously contested by our troops who inflicted extremely high losses on enemy. Ceaseless bombardment with heavy guns, to which we replied with equal violence, extended over a front of forty kilometres, from Malancourt to fort Etain.

German infantry in great numbers and belonging to seven different armies, made a succession of attacks during the day between Brabantsur-Meuse and Ornes. The enemy, in spite of all efforts, was unable to dislodge us from the village of Haumont.

Our counterattacks crushed the enemy offensives in Caures wood, most of which we hold.

The Germans East of Caures wood succeeded in penetrating Avrille wood after a series of sanguinary attacks. Enemy assaults North of Ornes on our Herbe Bois line were stopped by counterattacks. There were no infantry actions on the left of the Meuse or between Ornes and Fromezy.

The enemy last night attacked south-east of Carspach wood, South-West of Altkirch in Alsace and gained a footing in advanced trenches from which they were immediately dislodged by a counterattack.

Our artillery made several breaches in the enemy trenches in front of Steenstraete, in Belgium, and wrecked defences on Vauclerc plateau, North of the Aisne.

INTENSE BATTLE CONTINUES.

ADVANCED POSITION VIOLENTLY BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 24.

The communiqué says, Northward of Verdun fighting continued throughout the night with the same intensity from the right bank of the Meuse to south ward of Ornes.

In consequence of the violence of the bombardment of the advanced position at Brabant-sur-Meuse we evacuated the village under cover of darkness and under a flanking fire from our own batteries on the left bank of the Meuse.

A German attack against Samogneux was repulsed. A German brigade again attacked Bois des Caures and recaptured part of the wood of which we hold the southern salient.

All the offensive against Beaumont failed to dislodge us and we dominate the ravine Southward of Herbe Bois.

USELESS LOSSES AVOIDED.

Retreating movements were ordered for the purpose of preventing useless losses and were carried out in perfect order. The Germans, who advanced only with difficulty and at the cost of heavy sacrifices, were unable to break our front at any point.

There was a continuous bombardment between Ornes and Fromezey.

The Germans in Lorraine gained a footing in an advance post but were immediately ejected.

A French aeroplane squadron dropped 48 large bombs on the Metz Sablon station and gasworks and a great fire was immediately observed.

TACTICS OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

QUESTION OF ENEMY'S LOSSES NOT GROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The colossal struggle is swaying to and fro North of Verdun.

Eminent French critics say that it is not altogether a question of holding mathematically every yard of ground, but of making the Germans suffer the maximum losses.

FURIOUS FIGHTING ROUND ORNES.

ENEMY ATTACKS MULTIPLIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 25.

The communiqué says the enemy north of Verdun continued with undiminished intensity to bombard our front from the Meuse to south of Fromezey. He multiplied his furious attacks between the right bank of the Meuse and Ornes, leaving heaps of corpses without succeeding in breaking our front.

We carried back our line on both wings behind Samogneux and south of Ornes respectively. Our artillery replied ceaselessly to the enemy's bombardment.

Artillery activity has somewhat slackened between Malancourt and the left bank of the Meuse. There has been hitherto no infantry action in this region.

We repulsed and pursued an enemy reconnaissance in Lorraine which attempted to approach one of our small posts north of Saint Martin.

We concentrated our fire on the enemy works at Maison de Champagne and south of St. Marie Ape and carried out a destructive fire on the works at Fille Morte.

BRITISH SPRING A MINE AT HULLUCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The British communiqué says we sprang a mine opposite Hulluch last night and occupied the crater. To-day an artillery duel about Bacsaintmaur ended in our favour.

Our artillery successfully bombarded hostile works near Frelinghien on the Ypres Commines canal East of Boesinghe.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY NEAR LA BASSEE.

ENEMY'S POSITION CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

A British communiqué says there was artillery activity in the neighbourhood of La bassee canal and north-east of Ypres and the enemy's position was considerably damaged. On our extreme left we shelled working parties. Last night in grenade fighting in a crater we dispersed a party of enemy grenadiers.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S PROMOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24

Lord Robert Cecil's promotion does not entail a bye-election because he will remain Foreign Under-Secretary and will receive no salary as Minister of Blockade. Admiral Meux, M.P., will assist Lord Robert Cecil.

FIRST BIG AERIAL BATTLE.

DISPOSITION OF SQUADRON

HOW A ZEPPELIN WAS DESTROYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb 25.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cables:—

The "Times" Paris correspondent describes the progress of the first big aerial battle on the 21st February, with aeroplanes, skirmishing on the wings and Zeppelins holding the centre.

The Zeppelin whose destruction has been mentioned by Reuter was moving slowly owing to a head wind. The first shell from the gun which was successfut in bringing the Zeppelin, down burst just astern. The second shell went above the Zeppelin, the third, an incendiary shell, found the target and seemed to remain embedded in the Zeppelin. A fire broke out and immediately spread the whole length of the airship. There was no explosion until the Zeppelin which descended slowly touched the ground. The airship's cargo of bombs then burst.

"A FANTASTIC TORCH."

Another account by an "eye-witness" says, that when the cannonade commenced the Zeppelin turned and tried to escape but search lights kept it in view. The cannonade increased and suddenly an immense sheaf of flames sprang up above the dirigible, the whole of which was seen to be on fire within ten seconds, affording a frightful spectacle. The burning balloon turned upon itself twice or thrice and then fell writhing like a fantastic torch.

ZEPPELIN'S LAST MOMENTS.

PATHETIC LETTERS PICKED UP AT SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 23.

The Yacht Stella has picked up a bottle near Gothenburg containing two letters from the commander of Zeppelin L 19 to his family. A third letter says the Zeppelin is a hundred yards above the sea, that the motors have broken down and that the airship is expected to drop into the sea. The fourth letter states that the airship is sinking and the crew drowning.

PEACE TALK IN THE COMMONS

SPEECHES COLDLY RECEIVED

PREMIER'S CAUSTIC COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24

In the Commons Mr. Snowden opined that the time was ripe for a movement towards peace. He said that German Socialists were solidly in favour of peace.

Mr. Trevelyan supported Mr. Snowden. Both speeches were received very coldly.

Mr. Asquith affirmed that neither spoke for the public. (Cheers). He doubted whether they even represented their own constituents and they certainly did not represent democratic opinions. (Cheers). The Country was absolutely united (cheers).

Mr. Asquith added that he welcomed Mr. Snowden's admission that peace conditions must secure the attainment of our aim. Mr. Snowden's real contention was that there was a genuine desire for peace in Germany, but where was the evidence of it?

"SERBIA AFTER BELGIUM."

The Premier referred bitterly to Bethmann Hollweg's statement that Germany was not the enemy of small nations and he reaffirmed his famous Guildhall declaration, including Serbia after Belgium, amid loud cheers. He asked Mr. Trevelyan and Bethmann Hollweg what could be clearer than that storm of cheering. The debate speedily collapsed.

The Labour member Mr. Walsh said that until Germany admitted her wrong doings it was premature to talk of peace overtures.

Mr. Stanton assured the House that 95 per cent of workers were loyally supporting the Government.

The discussion closed and the second reading of the Appropriation Bill was carried.

FUTURE OF BRITISH TRADE

STATE CONTROL SUGGESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb 25.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cables:—

The "Manchester Guardian" commenting on the recent vote of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce says.

"No free trader denies that it would be impossible in the near, perhaps even the distant, future, to leave trade to look after itself as was our custom in peace time. We had lost trades which proved to be indispensable. The remedy was not necessarily import duties. The State might run industries or control them limiting the profits."

FURTHER FRENCH DECORATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The "Gazette" announces that the following honours have been conferred:—

CROIX D'OFFICER.

Lieut.-Colonels H. C. Holman, 16th Cavalry; G. E. Elsmie, 20th Deccan Horse; S. B. Grimston, 18th Lancers. Major O. A. Fitzgerald, 18th Lancers.

CROIX DE CHEVALIER.

Majors W. R. Battye, Medicals; K. Wigram, 2nd Gurkhas. Captains H. R. Hunt, 25th Punjabis; J. M. O'Rorke, 25th Cavalry; C. E. Rocke, Transport Corps.

CROIX DE GUERRE.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Skeen, 24th Punjabis; Major C. M. Wagstaff, Engineers. Captains G. Aylmer, Transport Corps; P. L. Leared, 7th Gurkhas.

A decoration is also conferred on a number of Indian non-commissioned officers and men.

JAPANESE FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANIAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

The Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London February 23: The German press quoting Italian newspapers states that a Japanese fleet with numerous aircraft arrived in the Mediterranean. The "Jiji Shimpo" stated on January 4th that after the sinking of Japanese merchantmen three cruisers were going to the Suez Canal.

ENEMY TRADE MARKS IN AUSTRALIA.

WHOLESALE SUSPENSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 25.

The Commonwealth Government has suspended trade marks on 450 articles of enemy manufacture.

FIGHTING ON THE TIGRIS.

GENERAL GORRINGE'S COLUMN

SURPRISE ATTACK ON THE ENEMY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A press communiqué states that the following message dated 24th February has been received from "Eyewitness" in Mesopotamia:—

The columns commanded by General Gorringe advanced yesterday up the river on the right bank to Umm-al-Drug by a night march, occupying at daybreak the position which commanded the Turkish camp behind their trenches at E' Hannah marsh on the left bank.

As the sun rose our guns opened a lively bombardment upon the enemy's camp across the river. The Tigris makes a sharp bend to the north here and from a group of mounds which commanded the whole plain, we watched the stampede, which left no doubt that the operations came as a complete surprise to the enemy.

A few seconds after the first shell burst among their tents, a stream of transport animals, horses, camels, donkeys and mules, some with riders, others riderless, came galloping across the plain, within two thousand five hundred yards of our position's marsh to the north, curtailing their line of flight. Our gun fire executed heavy toll on the retreating horde.

Turkish guns opened fire on us but were soon silenced. Our casualties during the day were insignificant, the only enemy which the column encountered were a small Turkish cavalry patrol, whom we rounded up in the bend of the river before light.

Roused by the village dogs they made a gallant charge straight at our advanced guard of infantry, firing as they rode, swerved at our rifle fire and broke through the column further to the left, leaving more than half their number on the field.

We raided a hostile Arab encampment which harboured them, carrying off sheep and grain.

KING OF MONTENEGRO.

OFFERED A COMMAND BY THE TSAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 25.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cables:—

London February 24. The "Gazetta Del Popolo" says the Tsar has offered the King of Montenegro the command of an army corps with the rank of Field Marshal.

ADMIRAL POHL DEAD.

EX-CHIEF OF GERMAN FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

A Berlin official announcement says Admiral Pohl, ex-Chief of the Fleet, has died in Berlin.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS ACTIVE AT BUCHAREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

The Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London February 23:—The "Berliner Tageblatt's" Czernowitz correspondent says that only small engagements are occurring on the Bessarabian frontier. Air actions are becoming numerous. Russian deplomatists are active at Bucharest.

TSAR GOES TO THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 25.

The Tsar has left for the Front.

DEARTH OF RAW MATERIALS IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 25.

German manufacturers have informed Swedish importers of cotton goods that export from Germany will shortly cease, as raw material is exhausted.

REBELLION IN CHINA.

GOVERNOR'S PALACE AT CHANGSHA ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Feb 24.

The Governor's palace at Changsha was attacked on Monday. No details have been received. Martial law has been proclaimed.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN AMERICA

WARNING AMERICAN PASSENGERS.

DR. WILSON ASSUMES A BOLDER FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

A political crisis has arisen on the question of arming of belligerent merchantmen.

President Wilson is threatened with the revolt of Democrats in both houses in which Bills have been introduced warning Americans not to travel by such merchantmen. Republican opposition has at present blocked the progress of the Bills.

President Wilson firmly adhered to his refusal to sanction such legislation and to his demand that Germany should scrupulously observe international law in her new submarine campaign.

President Wilson has informed the Chairmen of the Foreign Committees of the Senate and Representatives that his patience with Germany is exhausted and that he will no longer silently endure charges of timidity. Democrats excuse their attitude on the ground of the imminence of a breach with Germany, but their attitude is really due to frantic lobbying by German interests.

THE APPAM CASE.

GERMAN PRIZE BUT MUST LEAVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

The Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London February 23: The "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent is convinced that America will decide that the "Appam" is a German prize but must leave American territory.

BRITISH STEAMER FLYING GERMAN FLAG.

REPAIRING AT TENERIFFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Feb. 23.

An official message from Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, says that the British steamer Westburn has put in to repair, flying the German flag and with a prize crew of one officer and seven men on board. The cap of one man is marked S. M. S. Moeben (query Moewe). On board the Western are 206 prisoners from the British vessels Flamenco Horace, Clan Mactaviar, Edinburgh Cambridge, Belge and Luxemberg, also eleven Spanish sailors.

LATER.

A later message from Teneriffe says the Germans have taken the Western out and scuttled her.

DYNAMITED WITHIN SIGHT OF LAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TENERIFFE Feb. 24.

The Westburn left port after twenty-five hours. The Germans dynamited her within sight of land returning in boats.

The Cambridge is an Anglo-Ottoman Company's steamer of 1,259 tons.

PARTICULARS OF VESSELS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The Edinburg is a sailing vessel. She was homeward bound from Rangoon.

The Flamengo is a Pacific liner of 4,500 tons.

The Luxembourg is a Belgian vessel of 2,782 tons. Both were bound from Newport for South America.

The Horace is a Lamport liner of 3,500 tons homeward bound from Buenos Aires.

The Westburn is a Westoll liner of 3,300 tons.

GERMAN SHIPS IN THE TAGUS

PORTUGUESE FLAG HOISTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Feb. 25.

The Portuguese flag has been hoisted on German ships in the Tagus.

AIR SERVICE COMMITTEE

LORD DERBY ACCEPTS THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Lord Derby had accepted the chairmanship of the Joint Naval and Military Committee of the Air Service without remuneration.

Mr. Asquith also said that his Majesty had directed the institution of a new medal for the immediate recognition of bravery in the field.

A series of official descriptive accounts of past events would shortly be issued, but it was undesirable to make any estimate of the enemy's losses.

HELP TO INDIAN WOUNDED.

BRITISH RED CROSS WORK.

HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND FRANCE AND EGYPT.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S ADDRESS.

At the Science Institute, yesterday evening, Sir John Prescott Hewett, delivered an address, in connection with the Women's Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, on the work of the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the order of St. John of Jerusalem. Lord Willingdon presided and Lady Willingdon was present among the large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen of various communities of Bombay. The volunteers of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade were also present in a large force and lined the entrance on both sides.

Lord Willingdon in opening the proceedings observed that Sir John Wewett needed no introduction to any audience in India. His long and distinguished services to the country during the past many years were well known to all. Lord Willingdon was there not to give him any introduction to the audience. He was merely there to thank him for coming there and for giving us an opportunity of hearing a very interesting account of the things done in England for our Indian fighting troops. Speaking as a mere man, said Lord Willdon, might he suggest to the ladies of the War Fund that although their work had been entirely efficient and satisfactory in every respect, it might still be possible, at the end of the lecture by Sir John Hewitt, that they might be able to get a few more recruits. (Cheers).

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S SPEECH.

After giving a short account of the origin of the order of St. John of Jerusalem and of "The Times" Fund, Sir John proceeded:—

It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity of giving some account in this country of the work of the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and it is especially pleasing to attempt to do so under present conditions when you, sir have been so kind as to give up some of your valuable time to preside, while the idea of our meeting has the approval of, and was I may say, inspired by, her Excellency, whose activity in well-doing and sympathetic encouragement of all benevolent enterprises has won for her a place all her own in the hearts of the people of this Presidency.

HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND.

The activities of the Committee in arranging for the expenditure of "The Times" Fund to the best advantage of the wounded necessarily extend in many different directions and over enormous areas. What I am attempting to give to-day is a very imperfect account of these activities, and, if you will allow me, I propose to give the greater part of the time to the work done outside of the British Isles. But as the work done in England, though it may not excite the imagination so much as that done nearer to the battlefields is just as important and just as essential to the proper attending to the wounded as is the work done in other countries; it would be unfair to omit mention of it on this occasion. In the first place much is done under the auspices of the Committee in the direct case of the wounded; the two Societies being responsible for a great number of hospitals in Great Britain. At the beginning of January there were 1,223 auxiliary home hospitals in which sick and wounded soldiers were under treatment. These can accommodate nearly 50,000 men. The British Red Cross Society has a hospital under its own management at Netley, which, when the last return was received, contained 655 patients. The cost of erecting and equipping this hospital was £26,000, and the first year's expenses £48,000. The Joint War Committee in addition to providing £40,000 towards the cost of the equipment of King George's Hospital in Stamford Street close to the Waterloo Railway Station, also gives £500 a week for the cost of the Civil Staff. This hospital is controlled by officers of the R.A.M.C.: it is in a gigantic building intended to be used as the stationery office of Government, and has been adapted for use as a hospital with accommodation for 1,650 patients. Again towards the cost of H. R. H. Princess Christian's Hospital, recently opened at Englefield Green, the British Red Cross contributed £11,000, while the Order of St. John gave £10,000 for the equipment of the hospital at Brockenhurst Park, maintained by the Indian Soldiers' Fund, of which I have the honour to be Chairman, for the accommodation of 500 Indian wounded. The Public Schools' Hospital at Dorchester House, for which I recently made an appeal in the Indian newspapers, is paid for by a special fund raised by the Headmasters of Public Schools in connection with the Joint War Committee. Her Majesty the Queen has presented to the British Red Cross the Star and Garter Hotel at Richmond, which will be converted into a hospital for paralysed and disabled soldiers, and for its conversion, equipment and maintenance the Joint Committee has become responsible. Considerable assistance has been given towards the maintenance of Queen Mary's hospital for married men at Roehampton, and of the hostel at St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, for soldiers and sailors blinded in the war.

Apart from the actual hospital work carried on at home, arrangements are made to help the wounded by hospitality for convalescent officers and for trips by land and water for convalescent soldiers.

Another matter involving great labour is the tracing of information regarding the wounded and missing. The headquarters of this branch used to be in Paris, but the greater part of the work has now to be done in England and the headquarters of the bureau are at 18 Carlton House Terrace. This work is very arduous and intricate, but all the trouble it gives is repaid by the clues to the missing which are obtained often in the most unexpected ways. The searchers engaged on this work number 1,500, and in the course of 8 months 33,000 inquires were made and 30,400 lists of information were gathered and conveyed to friends.

NEEDS OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Another important matter in which the Joint War Committee has interested itself is the needs of British Prisoners of War Up to the beginning of January 31,000 parcels had been despatched to Germany for British prisoners from the office at Devonshire House. The most grateful acknowledgments continue to be received from the men to whom they are sent. The Indian Soldiers' Fund undertakes the responsibility for looking after the Indian Prisoners of War; so far only 500 have been heard of, and we have sent to each one of them supplies of sweets bread (it is impossible to send made-up foods, because one never knows when their composition would not offend caste prejudices), tobacco, cigarettes, and a kit bag containing a supply of boots and clothing. The bread we send is prepared by a special process which keeps it fresh for an unusually long time and is despatched weekly to each prisoner from Berne in Switzerland. We have heard of the arrival of 75 per cent. of the parcels which we have despatched and apparently prisoners, British and Indian alike, are being less indecently treated. The official accounts in the newspapers leave no doubt, however, that they are often given very indifferent food; that the visits of neutral representatives to report on their conditions are only made after notice, and that the visitors only see arrangements after the clearing up and temporary improvements necessary to impress them and throw dust in their eyes have been carried out.

The work of the Voluntary Aid and other detachments of the two Societies is of the highest importance.

HOSPITAL WORK IN FRANCE.

Turning now to the general work of the Joint War Committee abroad, we shall find that it is or has been conducting operations not only in France and Belgium but also in Italy, Russia Serbia, Montenegro, Egypt, Gallipoli, Salonika, Sicily, Mesopotamia and East Africa. Naturally its activities are greater in some of these countries than in others; in Russia and Italy, for instance, its work is on a comparatively small scale, intended mainly to show the goodwill of Great Britain towards her Allies; it is greatest in France and Flanders, and in Malta and the Near East including in this term the Dardanelles (till recently) the Balkans and Egypt.

When I was in France in July I had the privilege of seeing a number of hispitals at and in the neighbourhood of Boulogne, as well as some of the clearing hospitals near the front, and the great hospital for the British Troops at the Trianon Palace Hotel at Versailles. Perhaps some of you know the country between Le Touquet and Boulogne? It is now covered with hospitals for British Troops. The humour of the British Soldier is illustrated by his having placed on the platform for the hospital nearest to Etaples Station on the western side a name-board with "Victoria."

My mission to France was chiefly concerned with visits to the Indian hospitals, and I went to the Lucknow clearing hospital at Merville, where there was also a clearing hospital for British Troops, and to the hospitals for Indians located on the site of the old Jesuit College at Boulogne, the military school at Montreuil (25 miles from Boulogne), and to the hotel at Hardelot on the sea face 8 miles from Boulogne I found the Indians very well, all sorts of comforts in the way of clothing, games, gramophones, musical instruments, lantern slides, posters and pictures, and religious books had been supplied to these hospitals. In each of them the Y.M.C.A. was giving the greatest help in assuring the comfort of the inmates. Considering the conditions under which they had been living during the winter the Indian Troops had enjoyed wonderfully good health. I was told that the ratio of sickness among them had been even smaller than among the British Troops.

In addition to the hospitals there are also in France four convalescent homes, two of them for officers, and two for nurses and members of the Voluntary Aid Detachments, which are maintained by private individuals or from other funds, but which are helped when possible by the Joint War Committee.

Another most interesting and useful work is that of the bureau of the Graves Registration Commission which has been recently taken over by the Government after having been successfully managed by Major Fabien Ware on behalf of the Joint War Committee for many months. Relatives are not allowed, during the war, to put up permanent memorials over the graves of the fallen; most of them are marked by a simple wooden cross, and the Joint War Committee arranged to place a small metal record on a rougher cross of wood, giving the name and corps, to serve as a memorial while the cross is being prepared.

TRANSPORTING SICK AND WOUNDED.

One of the most remarkable changes during the present war has been the improvement in the means of transporting the sick and wounded, and one of the most important works of the Joint War Committee both at home and abroad, but particularly abroad is the provision and maintenance of motor ambulances. At the beginning of the great war the extent to which motor-transport would have to be used in looking after the sick and wounded could not have been foreseen. The old horse ambulances were then in use, and motor wagons, constructed for heavy loads which had brought up stores, were at first employed to collect the wounded and take them to the base. Early in September 1914, arrangements were made to use some private cars in the work of searching for the wounded and missing, and this experiment led to the introduction of a new type of ambulance. On October 2nd, 1914, "The Times" issued an appeal for funds for the special object of providing motor ambulances, the cost of each ambulance then being £400, and within a week 143 cars had been supplied, while within three weeks of the first appearance of the appeal the Society had received sufficient funds to purchase 512 ambulances.

The Joint War Committee has now nearly 1,500 motor ambulances, and auxiliaries engaged in conveying fallen soldiers from the battle-fields to the base and home hospitals and transport ships. There is an elaborate ambulance column in London always ready to meet trains. Among the ambulances abroad we have four convoys of 50 cars (one of them presented by the Calcutta War Gifts Fund) each supplied with repair lorries, soup kitchens, touring cars and motor cycles, for the purpose of taking the wounded from the Field Ambulances to the clearing hospitals.

In the Dardanelles as well as in the Persian Gulf, motor launches have been requisitioned for the conveyance of the wounded and we have supplied four motor launches, one steam picket boat and a lighter for the conveyance of wounded and stores in the Dardanelles, and two launches in the Persian Gulf. Three fully-equipped hospital trains are running in France and Belgium; they are under official command, but the Joint War Committee staff them with surgeons, nurses and orderlies. The first hospital train was designed in the Boer War, but we have moved on a good deal since then. That train was 250 feet long and carried 74 wounded. Princess Christiania's train is 750 feet long, consists of 14 coaches and can carry a maximum of 450 patients.

WORK IN THE DARDANELLES AND EGYPT.

Let us turn for a moment to the work done in the Near East. The Red Cross work in the Dardanelles was practically commenced in May. By the end of September branches and store depôts had been established at Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port Said, Cyprus, Mudros, and on the Gallipoli Peninsula itself. Seventy-five military hospitals and 50 hospital-ships were at one time being supplied with stores and a great variety of comforts, and the expense of the work, including the stores, amounted to about £1,500 a day. On one occasion the R. A. M. C. had to receive and take away from the peninsula between 28,000 and 30,000 wounded in 12 days.

The Joint Committee helps to provide the personnel for 5 hospital trains in Egypt, and supplies refreshments to the wounded on the train. As in France, the Y. M. C. A. are providing recreation rooms in Alexandria and elsewhere, towards the equipment of which the Joint Committee provides both money and stores.

The distribution of garments and stores of all kinds is one of the largest operations of the Joint Committee. Until recently there have been both a store depôt at 83, "Pall Mall" under the control of Sir William Garstin and warehouse at St. John's Gate, but the operations of the latter have now been very much restricted. About £270,000 worth of hospital and medical stores have been purchased and despatched, while gifts to the value of £255,000 have been received and sent abroad, large supplies having gone to all our fronts including Serbia and Montenegro, Mesopotamia and East Africa. The number of bales and cases despatched since the war began is about 90,000 and the number of garments over 2 million. Only recently £7,000 worth were sent for Mesopotamia. In one week as many as 3,698 cases have been despatched at home and abroad, and in the week ending 25th September, 1,466 cases of stores were despatched to the Dardanelles alone.

The general principle followed in the despatch of stores is that the work of the Societies must be supplementary to that of the Medical Departments of the Navy and Army and that, except in cases of emergency, they will not supply articles which are obtainable from the Ordnance stores of the State. But this principle has been liable to many exceptions. Again some articles which are really essential are not supplied by the State; for instance, pyjamas, which are an absolute necessity for the wounded on board ship are not on the Government list, and have therefore to be supplied by the Joint War Committee.

The work of the Stores Department is greatly assisted by work parties all over the country who make garments, etc., according to patterns supplied from the Central work house at Burlington House. The articles, to supplying of which the work parties are asked to give special attention, are flannel pyjamas, bandages of different kinds, warm shirts, warm socks, cardigan jackets, bedjackets, pillow-slips and swabs.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

I am not here to ask for money, but the account of our work would be incomplete without my saying something about our finances. Although a large number of workers are unpaid, you will understand from what I have told you that our expenditure must be enormous. The accounts for the first year of the existence of the Committee have just been audited, and Sir William Plender has written in "The Times" an appreciation of the manner in which the resources of the fund have been expended. We have a Finance Committee of 7 presided over by Sir Robert Hudson. The income of the Committee in the first year of its existence was £1,864,000 and the expediture £1,640,000. On October 21st, there was over nearly the whole of the "Our Day". The amount contributed was £765,000, this magnificent contribution being provided in almost equal portions by Great Britain, and the Overseas dominions and possessions of the Crown. At the end of December the total of the Fund was over 3 million sterling. This sounds a very large sum, but you will remember that the cost of running our ambulances amounts to £4,500 a week, and that the cost of our work in Malta and the Near East amounted for some time to £1,500 a day. There are only two heads of expenditure, and there are 20 departments which incur expenditure at home and abroad. The headquarters staff at home and abroad numbers 450. Numbers of them work for nothing—only 27 of the paid staff receive over £5 a month, and only one over £500 a year. Sir Robert Hudson told the meeting at the Mansion House in July last that the central management costs only 3½d. in the £., the stores management only 8½d. in the £. These figures sufficiently demonstrate that the management is economical. Sir Robert Hudson also stated on that occasion that the lowest amount on which we could do the work would be £3,000 a day. Our operations have greatly increased since then in the Near East, and are constantly extending. We have every reason to expect that the needs for expenditure will go on increasing day by day as the responsibilities of our army grow greater, but we are confident that the public of Great Britain and the dominions beyond the seas will not permit our work to fail for want of funds.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard thanked the lecturer on behalf of the audience for the interesting and inspiring lecture. They had done all that was possible to be done for the comfort of the wounded. Many Indians were taking part in the Ambulance work and students were working as orderlies in the hospital leaving aside their studies. He again thanked the lecturer.

SAINT AND SLUG.

By F. C. G. in the "Westminster Gazette."

ATTACHED TO HIS SAINTLY PERSON.

(Design for Stained Glass Window.)

King Ferdinand has telegraphed to the Emperor of Austria thanking him for being made an Austrian Field-Marshal, and in his telegram he says that his heart is still attached with childlike fidelity to the saintly person of his Majesty Francis Joseph.

BURMA ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 25.

Dr. S. R. T. Ross, Honorary Secretary, Burma Centre St. John Ambulance Association, in the course of a lengthy and interesting account of the history for the past ten years ended 31st January 1916, says that the Burma centre seems to be firmly established. Much needed development in the teaching of hygiene in schools would either enormously extend the scope of the Association's labours or if the Education Department took over this teaching entirely cut off that part of field in which at present it is most successful and thus diminish its usefulness. The success of the association during the past five years was due, partly to the development of the Province and partly to continuity of its administration, a thing not easy to secure in an Indian province. But it is noteworthy that continued success dates from the reorganisation of Indian branch with the establishment of headquarters and the employment of a general secretary whose work consists in influencing and stimulating provincial and other centres, visiting them if necessary. The probable ambulance work in Burma, outside Rangoon, will be merely sporadic until the Burma centre is able to employ methods in organising centres throughout the province, similar to those Indian councils have adopted in advancing the ambulance work among various provinces in the Indian Empire.

DEHRA DUN WAR HOSPITAL.

MAHARAJA OF NABHA'S DONATION.

The Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a donation of five thousand rupees from H. H. the Maharaja of Nabha for the endowment of two beds at the St. John Ambulance War Hospital, Dehra Dun, and for the provision of additional comforts for the patients. The cost of endowing a bed for twelve months is Rs. 2,000 and there are still several waiting to be thus financed.

In connection with the United Provinces Special War Fund it has been ascertained that gift of ambulances would be gratefully received by the authorities.

PROFESSOR JAMES' SUSPENSION.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The late hour at which yesterday's Government communiqué relating to Presidency College was issued probably accounts for brevity or absence of press comments in Calcutta papers to-day.

The "Statesman" writes:—"We do not propose at present to comment upon the decision of the Governor-in-Council to remove Mr. James from the post of Principal of Presidency College. For the moment it will be sufficient to recall briefly the incidents which have led to this step. In January certain students of the college organised a strike to show their resentment against Professor Oaten who was alleged to have insulted them. The strike was ended by the firmness of Mr. James who fined every student concerned in the strike.

"A few days ago the same professor again excited the hostility of some students and was made the victim of a savage assault. Mr. James at once arranged for an enquiry by the governing body into this grave offence. But before the investigation had begun, Mr. Lyon ordered the college to be closed and subsequently appointed a committee to examine the state of discipline at the college.

"It is well known that Mr. Lyon was responsible for the arrangement by which in defiance of the pledge given to the Indian Education Service, Mr. Hornell was appointed Director of Public Instruction instead of Mr. James who would naturally have succeeded to that post.

"It is also a fact familiar to all acquainted with the recent history of Calcutta University that Mr. James was in active opposition to Sir Asutosh Mookerjee when the latter was Vice-Chancellor of the University. The appointment by Mr. Lyon of a committee of enquiry of which Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and Mr. Hornell were members was a proceeding which may well have caused irritation to Mr. James.

"It will be seen that because he expressed his indignation and protested against the bias of two members of the committee he has been summarily dismissed from the post of Principal of Presidency College after twenty-six years' of brilliant and devoted service."

FEELING AMONG INDIANS.

General feeling among distinterested Indians is that the state of affairs in the Presidency College is mainly due to lack of sympathy. Government had done well to appoint Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee and Mr. Heramba Chandra Moitra and the Principal of the Bankura College—all of whom have large knowledge of student life and ways of thought. Since the matter has a larger aspect, it was wise to try and get at the truth. It is notorious that in the Missionary Colleges, like Scottish Churches' and St. Xavier's, the students and professors are on much more friendly relations than in the Government colleges.

MORE PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" considers that the trouble is due to the attitude of Professor Oaten and says that the Principal should not have fined the students in January when there had been reconciliation between Professor Oaten and his class.

The "Bengalee" states:—At the Eden Hindu Hostel, where the students of the Presidency College reside, a memorial tablet had to be ceremonised in memory of a popular boarder who died lately. Principal James had agreed to preside on the occasion, but he since issued notice to the effect that the Principal cannot preside at any meetings, social or otherwise, until students have atoned for their conduct. At the Eden Hindu Hostel each ward is given in charge of a prefect, selected from among senior boarders of the ward who enjoys some special previleges. The expelled student, Ananga Mohan Dam was the prefect of his ward. The authorities are experiencing some difficulty in finding a successor and it is understood that officers of the office to several boarders of the ward has been declined.

COMMITTEE RESUMES ENQUIRY.

The committee of enquiry appointed by the Government to enquire into the Presidency College affair resumes its sitting this evening at 4 in Sir Asutosh Mookerjee's Chamber in High Court. It is understood that some of the professors of the college will be examined.

It is understood that Principal James handed over charge of his office to Mr. Wordsworth, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division this afternoon. Mr. James was seen to call at the Secretariat this morning. Hon. Mr. Lyon is now in camp at Khulna.

Ananga Mahan Dam, one of the expelled students is also a student of Law College. It is not yet known what action the Law College authorities will take about him.

TERMINAL TAX ON WHEAT.

KARACHI RECEIVES HER DUES.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

The Government of India have decided not to claim exemption from the Karachi municipality from the payment of terminal tax on wheat purchased on Government account for export from Karachi.

WATERWAYS IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 25.

The main object of the visit of Sir R. Gales, Chief Engineer, Railway Board of India, who is touring in Burma is in connection with waterways in Pyuntaza districts.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

BOMBAY ROWDIES DENOUNCED BY MADRAS MOSLEMS.

GOVERNMENT REQUESTED TO INVESTIGATE MATTERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Madras Presidency Moslem League held last evening with the Hon. Nawab Syed Mohamed presiding, important resolutions were passed strongly deprecating the disturbance at the All-India Moslem League meetings at Bombay in December last. The first resolution was moved by Mr. Yakub Husan, Secretary of the Presidency Muslim League, which ran as follows:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the action of Sirdar Sahib Suleman Kasim Mitha and his adherents in breaking up the meeting at Bombay of the All-India Muslim League on the 31st of December, 1915, was highly improper and unconstitutional and is contrained to believe that his action was not entirely uninfluenced by certain officials. It urges the All-India Muslim League to request the Government of Bombay to appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials at least half of the number being non-official Indians, to enquire into the allegations made against certain officials in the matter."

The other resolutions were:—

"That this meeting requests the Council of the All-India Muslim League to call upon Mr. Suleman Kasim Mitha to explain his conduct at the meeting of the All-India Muslim League and deal with him in a manner which it thinks proper."

"That this meeting requests the Council of the All-India Muslim League to bring this unfortunate incident and the various causes underlying it to the notice of the Government of India with a view to the future protection of all constitutional assemblies from such unwarranted and illegal interference."

"That this meeting of the Madras Presidency Muslim League thoroughly identifies itself with the views and opinions expressed in the various resolutions passed by the All-India Muslim League at its annual sessions held in Bombay on the 30th and 31st of December and express its deep admiration for the tact and statesmanship-like conduct displayed on the occasion by the President in spite of most disgraceful opposition and mischievous provocation"

The last resolution was moved by the Hon. Mr. Asad Ali Khan.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY CHARTER.

NEW PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE'S SUGGESTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the new Punjab Muslim League, held last evening, Nawab Haji Fateh Ali Khan, C.I.E., president, Anjuman-i-Islamia, Lahore, and former president of the old Punjab Musim League, was elected a patron of the new League. The following resolution was passed:—

Resolved that as leaders of the Muslim community have done what they could do to secure better and more suitable terms for the Muslim University and that as any further postponement of this important and vital issue is calculated to prove harmful to the best interests of the community in general and to the Aligarh College in particular, this committee of the Punjab Muslim League is of opinion that the Muslim University charter should now be accepted on substantially the same terms as those accepted by the Hindu University.

BRITISH GENERALS HONOURED BY FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The London Gazette announces that President Poincare has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on Sir Douglas Haig, appointed Grand Officers of the Order Sir Ian Hamilton and Generals Birdwood, Rawlinson and Henry Wilson and awarded the Cross of War to Field-Marshal French and General Birdwood.

The Gazette also announces that D. S. C. has been conferred on Lieut-Commander Dennistoun for sinking a German gunboat on Lake Nysassa and the Military Cross upon Surgeon A MacMullin for gallantry at Serengeti, East Africa.

A NATIONAL STUD

GOVERNMENT VOTE OF POUND £50,100

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON Feb 24.

The Government will move a vote of £50,100 for the establishment of a national stud.

VICEROY LEAVES DELHI FOR JODHPUR

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party left Delhi to-day for Jodhpur, where it is understood that his Highness the Maharaja will be invested with ruling powers.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

In laying the foundation-stone of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine on Thursday evening his Excellency Lord Carmichael said:—"To me it is a matter of great satisfaction that I have been allowed to perform this second ceremony in connection with the future school of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta. This institution, even if it were nothing else, would be a lasting monument to the devotion to duty and the indomitable pluck of an Englishman whom I am proud to be able to call my friend. Sir Leonard has refused to be defeated by what to many others would have seemed insuperable obstacles. Even the shadow of the war which has, for the moment at any rate, put a stop to so many excellent schemes could not overcome his energy or dim his faith. When we met at the ceremony here two years ago the only part of Sir Leonard's scheme which was ready to take practical shape was the construction of the Tropical School building which we shall inspect this afternoon.

HOPES FULFILLED.

Two years ago Surgeon-General Harris told us of hopes for the future. He told us how the promoters aimed at providing a hospital to complete the scheme and, as an essential part of it, how they hoped some day to have a staff of six professors. These were then only hopes, to some of us they hardly seemed likely to be quickly fulfilled. To-day Sir Leonard tells us these hopes have been fulfilled beyond even the expectation of the most sanguine, and, inspite of unforeseen difficulties of the greatest magnitude; we rejoice at their fulfilment; and we rejoice none the less because we know that it is mainly due to the indomitable energy of Sir Leonard Rogers himself. It is specially gratifying to hear of the interest felt by American medicine men of science, as is shown by their generous offer of assistance to which Colonel Rogers has referred. America has done great things for scientific research. Cuba, Panama are monuments of America's interest in suffering humanity.

"The appeal made by Surgeon-General Harris to the great employers of labour in this country has borne fruit in the generous assistance promised by the Tea, Jute and Mining Associations. I hope the example set by the associations will be followed by others. Sir Leonard has told us clearly what still remains to be done in order to complete the building and that to give the institution a satisfactory endowment, a sum of Rs. 1,75,000 is still needed.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

"Sir Leonard has appealed to the noblemen and gentlemen of Bengal and of India; for this is an Imperial institution, which will be devoted not to Bengal interests alone, but to the investigation of diseases which occur in many countries, though either exclusively or mainly in the tropics, and all parts of India will benefit from its researches. I hope his appeal will not fall upon deaf ears and that the spirit shown by Sir Leonard Rogers will beget such confidence in the minds of the public that the remaining sum will soon be secured. Meanwhile, I am sure, we all join with Sir Leonard in acknowledging the generous gifts of Mr. Birendra Chandra Singha of Paikpara, of the Bettiah Raj, of his Highness the Maharaja of Nepal, of the anonymous donor to whom reference has been made, of the committee, of the Lord Minto Memorial Fund and of others who have already subscribed, and I would like specially to draw your attention to the public spirited offer made by a medical man well known in Calcutta, perhaps you can guess who he is, to give to the endowment fund a sum of Rs. 40,000, provided the balance required for the building of the hospital is subscribed in time to enable the building to be proceeded with without delay. I felt honoured when I was asked to be present on these two occasions, first to lay the foundation-stone of the School building, and, again to lay the foundation-stone of the hospital. But Sir Leonard Rogers has now done me even greater honour; he has asked that the hospital may be named 'The Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases.'' I thank him for thinking of this and I have the greatest pleasure in agreeing to his request.

"And, now ladies and gentlemen, I know you are impatient to inspect the building, so I will not keep you waiting much longer. I must, however, in a word thank you for coming here to-day and I must on your behalf express our sincere hope for the future welfare of the institution. Sir Leonard said that there are other things besides true love whose course does not always run smooth. If all I have heard is true, some details in the plans for the building, whose foundation-stone I laid to-day, have the advantage of being the outcome of the united thought of Sir Leonard and Lady Rogers when on their honeymoon. I take that as a good omen, and I hope the hospital will prove thoroughly fitted to do all that Sir Leonard expects of it."

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

The "Tribune's" Multan correspondent wires: Mahrma Lak, the alleged notorious ring-leader of a band of dacoits, who was stated before the Special Tribunal, to have caused havoc by dacoities in the Jhang district and who was absconding since then, has been arrested by the Multan Police and placed before Rai Rangi Lal, Additional District Magistrate for remand. It is alleged that Mahrma gave a severe blow to his first pursuer, that he died soon after, when others followed and got hold of him with three others. Mahrma looks a strong square built man.

HANDING IN THE ARMLETS.

First Derby groups reporting themselves.

THE SMELTERIES AT KARAKHOVA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" for the 21st February, 1916, there appears an *ex-parte* comment on the representations made to the Municipal Commissioner praying that the "smelteries" at Karakhova should be removed. An *ex-parte* comment is at all times liable to be erroneous and in this particular instance, it is not only erroneous but also likely to create misapprehension of the real facts in the minds of those who rule the destinies of this great city. While it must be admitted that the majority of these so-called smelteries at Karakhova are not, and, indeed do not pretend to be conducted on the lines which modern science would lay down, yet there are circumstances connected with the trade of bullion refining in general and especially in Bombay which must be taken into consideration by the authorities before they decide to deal so fatal a blow as that of removing the industry from its present locality. In your comment on the representations made to the Municipal Commissioner, you deal with one aspect, which is the alleged fact that the "smelteries" at Karakhova are a source of nuisance and of danger. As regards the allegation that the smelteries are a nuisance there is the significant fact that not a single complaint of nuisance has in the past one hundred years found place in the judicial Courts, nor can it be said that when the melters of bullion themselves do not suffer any injury from the alleged nuisance, the neighbours have any reason to complain. As regards the allegation of "danger," it is obvious that if the Karakhova "smelteries" are "a veritable danger to life and property" owing to fire, it must with equal force be stated that every operation involving the application and use of fire is "a veritable danger to life and property." It should be borne in mind that it is not the smelting of metallic ores which is carried on in Sheik Memon Street, but the melting and refining of the metals themselves, namely, silver and gold, and as a matter of fact, where fire is used in melting operations, it is not only under exceptional control but there is never a case where the operation can be left untended by the melters, whose continual presence is in itself a safeguard against any spread of fire, if such were possible. Again, as regards the question of fire, the combustibles used are not the inflammable materials, which are used in every household for heating and illuminating purposes and which have so frequently been not merely "a veritable danger to life and property," but actual destroyers of life and property—but ordinary coke and charcoal which are as safe to use as any combustible in the whole kingdom of nature.

The question however which affects the bullion refining industry more than anything else is purely the one of economy. For many decades, the bullion market has had its being in Sheik Memon Street, and the adjoining lanes, and the melters who buy base bullion and re-sell it after purification, have been compelled by the exigencies of their calling to carry on their work in the very locality where the market exists for the purchase and sale of the noble metals, just as in London, so thickly populated a district as Hatton Garden is the locality where melting and refining is carried on, and it is beyond dispute that the London public is more sensitive to nuisance and danger than people are here in Bombay. The margin of profit in these transactions is so narrow and the fluctuation in the price of the noble metals is so frequent that the business, which after all is a most necessary one, could not possibly be carried on anywhere except in the immediate vicinity of the bullion market. The fluctuation in the price of bullion is not controlled by the melters of Bombay, but is caused by commercial transactions in the markets of the whole world and it surely must be urged that no executive action should be taken which would result in the dislocation of Bombay bullion market, causing as it undoubtedly would, great disparity between the price of the metal here and in other industrial countries of the world.

It should be mentioned that the Municipal Commissioner has already begun to use the authority vested in him of controlling the trades which are a so-called nuisance, but those affected are confident that he will use his power with sympathy and discretion and thus foster indigenous trade, and not destroy it. India possibly more han any other country is in need of constructive suggestion and not destructive criticism only and we look to you, Mr. Editor, to lend the support of your columns with good suggestions and useful advice, based not on the mere representations made to you, but on the knowledge acquired by you of facts and their environment after due investigation. Thus you will enable the authorities to issue those instructions which will strike a happy mean between two extremes, and your advocacy of the legitimate needs of people in general, so far as they are compatible with the claims of any special class or section, will prove a boon to all and will earn the gratitude of those who wish to enjoy the benefits of British Rule.—Yours, etc.

"FAIR PLAY."

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1916.

BELGIUM AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

A LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENT.

At the Manchester University in mail week, M. Dejace, Professor of Economics at the University of Liege, gave an address on "The Social Movement in Belgium." Mr. L. Galle, the Belgian Consul, presided.

Professor Dejace, who spoke in French, said legislation dealing with the improvement of the condition of the workers in Belgium was of comparatively recent origin but its results had been considered by economists as so remarkable that Belgium had often been looked upon as a laboratory of social experiment and Belgian legislation as inspiring that of many other European countries. Proceeding to inquire what were the obstacles which had to be overcome and how the difficulties had been met, Professor Dejace said the year 1886 must be regarded as one of signal importance in the social development of Belgium. Before that time no legislation of any importance dealing with the working classes had been passed, though several inquiries had taken place into the condition of the miners, and some small improvements had been effected. After 1886, he explained, a considerable fall took place in the wages of the workers, caused by the general depression in the mining and metallurgical industries, and, arising out of those conditions, a feeling of discontent took hold of large numbers of the working classes, and gave rise to the Syndicalist movement. Disturbances in Liege and other industrial towns, with destruction of property and strikes, took place, followed by a Commission of Inquiry, in which Professor Dejace himself took part. It was not too much to say that all social legislation in Belgium had its origin in the report of that Commission.

There then arose in Belgium a new party, that of the Socialists, which found a soil ready for rapid growth. Later on the Socialist party took the name of the Labour party, which, after the introduction of universal suffrage in 1899, sent many representatives to the Belgian Parliament, including Emile Vanderveld. Belgium had not, however, followed the German lead of State Socialism; the love of individual initiative and of liberty was sufficiently strong in Belgium to have caused legislators to weigh very carefully the advantages and disadvantages of State interference, and Belgian legislation did not in any way repress private activities. The Government, while ameliorating the lot of the worker, at the same time stimulated individual interest and activity. (Applause.)

In the afternoon Professor Dejace addressed the French Society of the University on literature in time of war.

A FAMOUS GARDENER.

By the death of Mr. Alexander MacKinnon, Scone Palace Gardens, the gardening world has lost a distinguished member. After acting for some years as head gardener and manager to Viscount Melville, at Melville Castle, Midlothian, Mr. MacKinnon went to Scone Palace thirty-six years ago. During this long period of service with three successive Earls of Mansfield he greatly increased his early reputation as an expert in all branches of his profession, and under his management Scone attained and maintained a leading position among Scottish gardens. He was an expert in fruit-growing, and among other achievements made and extended one of the best collections of herbaceous and Alpine plants in Scotland.

PARSI WEDDING IN POONA.

CAWASJI-MANECKJI.

(From a Correspondent.)

A very pretty wedding took place at Khandwani Mansion, Poona, on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Dara Cawasji, a well-known and popular resident was married to Miss Putli Manekji of Bombay. Khandwani Mansion is one of the most picturesque residential palaces in Poona and was beautfully decorated to celebrate the auspicious occasion, the grounds in particular, resplendent in myriads of electric lights, presenting a charming scene when dusk approached. Mr. Dara is the son of the late Mr. Cawasji Kerriwalla, a successful contractor, who in later years became a staunch supporter of Western India racing in which he attained a considerable amount of success, more especially amongst the Arab class. In this latter respect Mr. Dara is worthily maintaining the family traditions.

There were about five hundred guests present, nearly all the principal families of the Parsi families at Poona being represented, as well as a large contingent of friends from Bombay, including the relatives of the bride's family. The scene in the large central hall, where the ceremony took place, was of imposing grandeur, which was materially enhanced by groups of charmingly dressed children flitting about, and the rich bejewelled sarees and dresses, of which there were a bewildering profusion. The band of the 117th Mahratta regiment under Mr. Bond, the bandmaster performed choice selections throughout the proceedings, selected by Miss Putli Manekjee, who, amongst a host of other accomplishments, is a proficient musician. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the big party went out into the gardens, where a sumptuous repast awaited the children, and light refreshments for the other guests. The entertainment was kept up to a late hour, and amongst those present were, Major Walker, C.I.E., Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., Mr. J. Lewis, the Chief of Mahsaal, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Beg Mahomed, Mr. A. S. Oomer, Mr. Cowasji Dhunjishah and a number of other well-known people.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee of the "Modern Review" asks for clothes to be sent for the famine-stricken people of Bankura, as urgently as possible. Food, no doubt, is a pressing necessity, but clothes too are badly wanted, because various diseases brought on by cold weather will otherwise accomplish what want of food has spared. It is regrettable to know that in many places young women have only shreds of rags to cover only their loins. So we earnestly appeal to the generous public to do everything in their power to spare the lives of so many of our shivering and half-naked sisters and brothers, from the rigours of very severe cold. Words fail to describe the pitiable state, of these people. Care should be taken, when sending clothes, to see that they are clean and not affected by any disease. Blankets, dhoties, saries, shirts, bed-sheets, wrappers, alwans etc., are immediately needed. Little children want frocks and pantaloons and young women need trousers, pejjamas and jackets. describe the pitiable state, of these people Clothes will be, thankfully, received by the Hon. Secetary Bombay Famine Relief Fund, Khatau Makanjee Buildings, 285, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Yours etc.,

TAPIDAS D. SHANGHVI.
JOINT HON. SEC. BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

285 Bazar Gate Street,
Bombay February, 25th, 1916.

ALL-INDIA SANATAN DHARMA MAHA SAMMELAN AT MUTTRA.

The second Session of the All-India Hindu Sanatan Dharma Maha Sammelan (Conference) will hold its sittings at Muttra from the 22nd to 25th March, 1916, in accordance with the resolution passed at its first Session held at Hardwar on the occasion of the last Kumbha-Parva which was very largely attended by the representatives from almost all parts of India.

ASSAULT ON CALCUTTA PROFESSOR.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the Presidency College affairs sat on Monday last. The sitting was resumed on Tuesday and proceedings were unexpectedly short Mr. Oaten and few other professors of the Presidency College, who were present presumably to give evidence, were not examined. The committee did not meet on Wednesday and Thursday. Sir Asutosh Mookerjee had a long interview with his Excellency the Governor, on Wednesday evening, on the subject. The committee will again sit to-day.

EXPELLED STUDENT APPEALS.

Ananda Moha Dass, the M.A., student expelled by order of the Governing Body of the Presidency College, is said to have submitted an application to the Committee of enquiry, praying for permission to appear before them and be examined. It is not yet known what action the Committee will take on this application.

AN ASTROLOGICAL FORECAST OF THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following in your much esteemed paper, as it is likely to prove interesting to a large number of people of this country, who are bound by fast ties to England which has her honour at stake in this world-wide war. These observations were written in October last and sent to a gentleman in high position, who takes much interest in all occult sciences.

"From the figure drawn for the birth of the Kaiser, I find that the Sun in the 8th house is the hyleg. As soon as Saturn came upon the cusp of the 12th house by transit and Herschell attained the radical place of the Sun, the war was declared. Several other causes were operating at that time. The time was very favourable for the Kaiser's success, as Jupiter was in a favourable position up to the end of February 15 and martial directions were operating. All these gave some success in the beginning. The history of the war up to date is well known and I do not like to take your space uselessly by tracing the connection of these events with various directions. We have to look forward and see whether any events in future come on all fours with the prognostications. I therefore give some important directions only for his 58th year which commenced on January 27, 1916.

"Among Primary directions Saturn opposing the Sun and Mars square Saturn are against his success. Among secondary ones Moon square Mars on March 16th and Moon square Sun on October 16th in the 10th house and Moon quincun. Saturn on November 16th from 2nd house are very bad.

"Considering all these, I come to the conclusion, that the Kaiser has done all in his power. The evil directions that have now commenced to operate will give their results from March onwards and there will be a financial crash in the German war office in or about November next, when it will become impossible for the haughty Kaiser to go on with his pranks. We have lately heard many stories of Kaiser's illness but they have been all disbelieved on the score of their coming from unreliable sources. Nevertheless it is declared with firm confidence that the Emperor of Germany is suffering from some serious disease and is not likely to survive the shocks that are soon to be felt by him from March next. If I am not mistaken his death will be due to unnatural causes though it cannot be said that it will take place within this year.

"England is ruled by Aries which sign Jupiter enters in this month. No transit of this beneficent planet has failed to give prosperity to that country in past years and it is confidently believed that England will be victorious under that influence.

"France is ruled by Leo and Saturn in the 12th sign denotes a large sacrifice by and trouble to this noble land. Neptune is also passing through that sign. This does not give any hope of prosperity and unalloyed success to her, still after February 16th when Jupiter is favourable to her she will win brilliant victories and it is hoped that this series of victories will bring the war to a termination, though military preparations will continue to be made there till 1918.

"Russia is ruled by Aquarius and this country is also disturbed by Herschell. This transit does not pass without effecting a substantial change in the constitution of a country. Russia will have to suffer many reverses though the Czar's nativity promises success in the end."

"Prussia is also ruled by Aquarius and the same can be said of this country with this difference that the Kaiser's nativity gives no hope of success to this doomed land. The Kaiser's fall from the high pedestal of "Martial Lord" is sure to end the present constitution and militarism. I hope to see the war ended before November of this year."

It would have been very interesting if more details were given but as they will be of no use I refrain from doing so. Let us watch the events with patience.

A comet that has been termed the "war comet" has appeared and will remain visible for three years more. This comet has disturbed the peace of almost the whole world and specially of Europe where no country worth the name has escaped this war mania. The craze will only die out when the above comet will have made his exit.—Yours, etc.,

GANESH DATTA PATHAK.

Mandla, C.P.
Feb. 13, 1916.

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OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Mr. Hardinge, I.C.S.

"New India":—The murder of so respected and loved a member of the I.C.S., is a National calamity, for we have few officers so sympathetic with Indian aspirations, and so broad-minded. The only ray of light about it is that the assassination is due to a private grudge—probably by a man whose mind was unhinged—and that it has no political meaning, is not an anarchist crime. For a moment we had feared, seeing how much he was liked by the Indian community, that it might be one of those assassinations of popular Englishmen, deliberately designed to get rid of those who, by their amity with Indians, strengthen the tie between the two races. Such men are always hated—hated by bureaucrats who think that the prestige is lowered by the friendly association of one of their race with Indians, and hated by anarchists because his popularity hinders their work of inspiring hatred. We are grieved to lose a sympathetic official, a good man, and a friend to Theosophy. Wherever he has been since joining the service in 1886, he has left friends, all of whom will be the poorer for his passing away. We offer our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Hardinge in her great loss, which, following so quickly on the death of her son at the front, leaves her home desolate.

Discipline in Schools.

"The Bengalee."—The "Englishman" while approving of the appointment of the committee in connection with the Presidency College incident joins the "Statesman" in bewailing the lack of discipline which is said to prevail in Bengali society, and urges the Government to take measures which will secure discipline in all our educational institutions. Undoubtedly there are occasional breaches of discipline in our schools and colleges. Where they occur they should be adequately punished and Indian public opinion will support all reasonable exercise of authority in this direction. But to say that our educational institutions and even our nurseries are a seething mass of discontent and present an awful scene of chaos and misrule is to be guilty of the wildest and most fantastic exaggeration. Our homes are the temples of peace and restfulness and we who live in them and are a part of them are entitled to speak with far greater authority than any Anglo-Indian scribe who lives at Chowringhee and has never entered the inside of an Indian home. Because some rowdy boys here and there forget themselves, do discredit to their class and to the traditions of their country, are all our youngmen to be tarred with the same brush and our homes to be described as battle-grounds where father and son, mother and daughter are at eternal, feud with one another? Journalists who degrade themselves by this sort of exaggeration are not entitled to a hearing before the bar of enlightened public opinion.

Defence of the Realm: A Glaring Contrast.

"Hindu".—The contrast between the English and the Indian law is glaring. According to the former, only naval or military necessity could justify taking power to intern, and there is some redress for such arbitrary action on the part of the executive. In India, however, there is no such restriction of the purpose for which an internment order may be made, and there is no right of appeal or revision. The amount of harm and personal injury that the executive could inflict is, therefore, almost unlimited. The state of demoralisation that at present exists in India favours arbitrary acts and the case of Bhai Kehr Singh, a Sikh, shopkeeper of the Rivas market at Patti who had been interned and was released on the 12th instant, is in point. The offence or offences for which this person was interned are not known, but many representations were made to the authorities by the public in Amritsar and Lyallpur and the Sikh was released on the 12th instant. The authorities would appear to have recognised the injustice done to this person so much that, evidently as some compensation for the loss of liberty, he has since been appointed Chairman of Communal Courts and darbars. The law gives extraordinary powers to the executive and the procedure adopted to enforce them is secret and the chances of wrongs being perpetrated under such an essentially vicious system are many.

SARASWAT HOUSING SOCIETY'S BUILDINGS.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SURPRISE VISIT.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon accompanied by Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, and Mr. J. P. Orr, paid a surprise visit yesterday morning to the Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society's Buildings in Gamdevi. Lord Willingdon inspected the buildings with great interest and spoke to the tenants. His Excellency expressed himself greatly pleased with the enterprise and this new effort of the co-operative movement. He made a note in the visitors' book to the effect that the blocks were comfortable, decent and sanitary, and that he looked forward with great interest to the further developments of the scheme.

AN ARYA SAMAJIST LECTURER AT MIRPURKHAS.

Swami Krishnanand, an Arya Samajist and Honorary worker, has been giving a series of lectures on Vedic Dharam at Mirpurkhas since a fortnight. His lectures are highly appreciated by the Mirpurkhas public, especially the educated classes. The Swami will stay about a fortnight more and will then leave either for Karachi or Hyderabad.

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AGENTS WANTED.

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY IN THE TRENCHES.

LITTLE TRUMPETER ROCHE GOES HOME TO LEEDS.

Some time ago we referred to the case of Trumpeter George Roche, who went to the Front in France from India with the Royal Artillery at the age of fifteen and-a-half years. Our readers will be interested to read the following from a Home paper:—

A soldier of the legion who came over from India to France in the early days of October, was Trumpeter George Roche, then only fifteen and-a-half years of age. He has since attained his sixteenth birthday, but now, after nearly six months' fighting, the authorities have decided that he is of too tender an age to undergo further campaigning, and have sent him to relatives who live at the Lodge, Beckett's Park Hospital, Headingley.

Trumpeter Roche, who must surely be one of the youngest British soldiers to have been under fire, is a brave and intelligent little chap, who wears his khaki well. Although only sixteen years of age, he has been in the Army three years. He was practically born to the service, his father being an artilleryman, who, after twenty-one years' service, retired on a pension. Like father, like son, but in this case the son has had an experience such as his father never had. Young Roche went to the front with the Indian Expeditionary Force, the particular unit to which he was attached being the 14th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

Of his early experiences in France he has vivid recollections. It was near the end of October when his division moved up to the front, and at night it was terrible to see how the Gwalians, the Gurkhas, and the Pioneers suffered from the cold, for the whole of the Indian Force were at first clad in their light tropical garments.

Then there was the night when the Indian Force first came into action. "It was a big attack near Armentieres," he says, and I had to stand-to all night at my horse's head. It was my first experience under fire, and I felt shaky. I am told that everybody feels terribly nervous the first time. But you get used to it, and in time you take no notice of it until you are actually hit."

After once coming under fire Roche with his battery had a month of it almost continually. Then as the cold was becoming too much for them they were withdrawn to the base to be equipped afresh with warm clothing. Then back to the firing line the young trumpeter went, and in succession he took part in the big actions at Givenchi, Armentieres and Neuve Chapelle—but never indeed, sounded a single call, but has instead been employed as a sort of handy man of the Battery. In that capacity he was present at the bombardment which preceded the charge at Neuve Chapelle.

"The roar of cannon for an hour was," he says, "continuous and deafening—really so because it has left me very hard of hearing even yet." The Neuve Chapelle fight made an impression upon young Roche, which he will never forget. He witnessed from near at hand the charge of the Black Watch, and says the way they charged was marvellous. They preserved a straight line right up to the German trenches, and, arrived there, the Germans could be seen holding up their hands in scores.

Trumpeter Roche has been sent back to England in accordance with an Army Order of a fortnight ago, which is understood to have directed that no youths under eighteen must be allowed in the firing line.

"After all I'm glad in a sense to get out of it after having six months there, but at the same time I'm sorry to leave the Battery. He is now attached to one of the Reserve Batteries at Woolwich, and is in Leeds on furlough.

THE V.C.'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Although some fifty winners of the Victoria Cross have been killed in action during the past eighteen months, the diamond jubilee of the famous decoration sees about 250 recipients of the honour alive, a larger number than has figured on the list of survivors for many years.

In all 669 V.C.'s have been bestowed in the sixty years that have passed since Queen Victoria founded the award "for valour," and of this total 147 have been given for individual heroism in the present conflict. The Indian Mutiny produced 182 Crosses, and the operations in the Baltic and Crimea, which were closing when the medal was instituted, resulted in the conferment of 111.

Most of the line regiments are represented in the list, the first place being occupied by the Rifle Brigade, with nineteen recipients; and the second place by the King's Royal Rifle Corps, with seventeen, each of these units having won four Crosses during the campaign now in progress. The Lancashire Fusiliers and the Manchesters have also obtained four V.C.'s in the past eighteen months.

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LONELY WIVES.

SOME FORGOTTEN WOMEN.

In towns and cities it is possible to organize some simple pleasures to relieve the anxious tedium of life for the women "left behind." But what aid can be given says the "Times" to the wives of sailors and soldiers left on barren skerries, by lonely lochs, in rock-girt coves, and away in the desolate glens of the central Highlands? Bereft of their men, cut off from neighbours, may be, by miles of white-capped seas, by roaring torrents, or by leagues of storm-swept moor, their loneliness is at times pitiable. For weeks no fresh face may enter their sheilings, those rough dwellings of unshaped boulders, thatched with heather, giving to the raging winds a blue thread of peat-reek. No news comes from the outer world for long periods together, and even that most dreaded of official telegrams must await the peace of the elements, a peace which in mid-winter is rarely accorded.

One can offer litle but heart to heart sympathy to such lonely wives. The women of our fisher villages are, however, inured to long absences on dangerous service. Every hour afloat brings the fisherman face to face with grim Death, and tragedy is the familiar of the women who wait in the tiny cots by the stonebuilt harbours.

ABSORBING LABOURS.

To our seafarers the war has brought strenuous and dangerous national service. Now and again one reads of mine-sweepers, patrol boats, wrecked by mines, foundered in tempest, sunk by enemy gunfire or torpedo. But what of the women, to whom the victims of such tragedies are dearest? Marooned on rocky islets, on the edge of wild moors, who has thought much of them? Quiet, thrifty independent, they have neither need nor desire for financial aid, nor yet, think they—with a shudder towards the trenches of Flanders filled with gas-poisoned dead—for special pity.

The "lonely woman" may be a very busy one indeed. Her tiny croft in summer commands all her labours. A small crop of oats and potatoes is raised, and a few tiny stacks of hay dried for winter fodder for cows and sheep. Only the utmost patience and skill can wrest a fruiful yield from such a stretch of gravel. The peats for winter fuel, too, have to be cut and dried on the moor, perhaps a mile or two away, and transported in a creel on the capable shoulders to her cottage. Nor is she less busy in winter, particularly if near the shore.

For the wild storms tear the weed from the sea floor, and here, in the brown swathes and banks, is both food and medicine. The edible pulse may come up side by side with the iodine-bearing sea-wrack, and both must be collected and dried. Later on, when an outdoor furnace becomes possible, the sea-wrack will be reduced into rough kelp, from which, in these war days, our chemists are extracting one of the most valuable aids in the hospital service. Iodine was formerly a monopoly of the enemy.

In the long evenings—and the best day of January is but a glimmer of six hours—she is employed with the wool shorn from her tiny flock. This is to be carded and spun, then women by handloom into cloth or knitted into stockings or sweaters. The dyes are made from the lichens which grow on the crags overlooking the sea, and rough, sometimes dangerous, is the work of collection.

IN THE UPPER GLENS.

The lonely woman of the upper glen has the same employment for her evening. But her man, before joining the colours, was a home bird, whether crofter or shepherd or keeper, and therefore her loneliness is the greater. To her the problem of winter supplies is even greater than to her sister alongshore. In peace time one has often enough found privation in the upper glens; how much greater is the risk now that the merchant is no longer able to send his supply cart far over the rock roads, and when the postal service, the only link for many a mile of wilderness, is more and more curtailed! But the great consolation for the lonely woman is in her tiny flock of bairns. In their tiny way they help with her tasks, and in these inaccessible places it has long been the practice to encourage the mother to educate her children.

There is, through all and in all, a calm courage about these women. They are strong of heart, and their fireside traditions speak of labour and independence. Only three generations have passed since the clan was a fighting entity, and these ancient armies went out to war confident that their farms, their fishing, would be well managed by the women in their absence. In such manner came the fine self-reliance of the modern woman of the lonely lands.

THE ORGANIST, THE TRUMPET, AND THE WORKMEN.

The confession of Sir Frederick Bridge, the veteran organist of Westminister Abbey, in one of his Gresham College lectures that in his young days he was a cornet-player in a band, "which was not allowed to play in Hyde Park," recalls his painful experience with a trumpet some years ago. While the workmen were preparing the Abbey for King Edward's Coronation trumpeters from the Royal military School of Music practised fanfares in the transepts. One day Sir Frederick himself, remembering his success with the cornet, tried a few fanfares on one of the trumpets. The sequel he told at the dinner given after the ceremony in his honour by the members of the Coronation Choir. "I nearly brought about a strike," he explained. "The Clerk of the Works came to me at last and said, 'If you don't stop that row there will be trouble with the workmen. They are refusing to work if you insist on playing, and every minute they stand idle means a loss of five pounds.'" The "row" stopped instantly.

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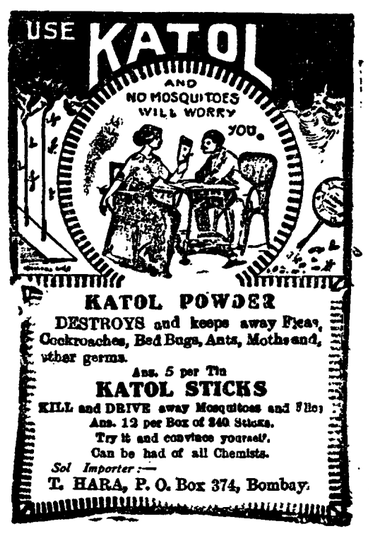

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THE POSITION OF MR. ASQUITH.

THE CRISIS AND THE MAN.

The following appreciation of Mr. Asquith in the "Daily News" in the mail week from the pen of A. G. G. will be read with great interest:—

The political kites are circling in the sky, with querulous cries, unfed. The end of the session has come and their quarry is still at large, still erect, still extraordinarily master of the situation. They do not understand this miracle. There is something wrong with the governance of this world that raises their expectations so high and then makes the schemes of mice and men,—and kites—so often "gang agley." How many times during the past year, indeed during the past eight years, has the end of Mr. Asquith been foretold, the manner of that end arranged, the date of his execution fixed, his political grave-clothes prepared, his successor crowned in the ante-chamber?

How familiar we are with those agitations behind the scenes. The great action is proceeding on the stage, and the public follow it with tense excitement; but in the side boxes you catch the whispers behind, the hurryings to-and-fro, the excited consultations, the laying of the train, the lighting of the match. Now has the moment come, now we shall see great Hector blown into space and great Achilles leap, full-armed, into possession of the stage. Boom! We look up to see the flying fragments of poor Hector. . . .

But what has happened? What has gone wrong? Can we believe our eyes? . . . . Hector is not in space. He is there—very solidly there, very imperturbably there. He looks . . . . yes, he certainly looks as though nothing particular had happened. He doesn't even like Skrymir the giant when struck with Thor's hammer, brush his face and ask, "Did a leaf fall?" He does not ask anything. He just proceeds with his job. And behind the scenes you hear the muffled sounds of pain.

It reminds me—if I may stoop to lowlier images—of Mr. Harry Lauder. "Wait! Wait!" he says excitedly. "Wait I tell ye! . . . . She's comin' noo. . . Now *wait*!. . . . WAIT!. . . No. *It's a rabbuft*!"

THE MYSTERY.

It's always a rabbit—or perhaps I should say always a lowly, bedraggled mouse emerging from the mountain in labour. The explosion has come and gone and—dropping the language of symbols—Mr Asquith is found where he was and Sir Henry Dalziel, surrounded by the Handelian chorus, is where he was. All those agonised denunciations of the incompetent Mr. Asquith and his colleagues in vain! All those patriotic fervours wasted! All those beautifully constructed mare's nests scattered to the winds! Mr. Asquith still sits on the front bench and Sir Henry Dalziel still sits on a black bench and in the corridors Lord Northcliffe and the other "good friends" wander like forlorn spectres. I think I hear their gibbering. "Foiled again!" they groan. "One more scheme gone wrong! Is there some god who throws his shield over this Asquith that he seems so impenetrable to our spears?"

The mystery is not nearly so mysterious as these gentlemen think. I shall not be able to explain it to them, because the explaination is far too simple for them to understand. But the plain person will understand it very well. Indeed the plain person hardly needs that it should be explained to him. The truth is that simple people, like children and dogs, have a great instinct for character. They may not be able to explain to you why they trust this man and distrust that man; but they do and no amount of subtlety and depreciation will change their conviction in the one case and no amount of skilful juggery will change it in the other.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

There was never a time when this instinct was more precious than now, for if we are to come safely through this storm we must have instruments on which we can rely. Nor was there ever a time when the instinct had freer play. The fierce light that beats upon the world to-day lays bare the actions and motives of men with a terrible ruthlessness. I have said before that few men have increased their stature in this war, either in the field or in council. Many reputations, the creation of a calm world and a long peace, have gone, and the general measure of men seems somehow dwarfed in the presence of the vast events that they are called upon to handle.

But if we have ceased to look for the man of destiny—and indeed to have a very wholesome distrust of the man of destiny—we have learned to rate very much higher the plain virtues of disinterested loyalty, firm, unwavering purpose, unquestioned truthfulness, patience, cool judgment, suppression of self, faithfulness to high motives. We know that in this mighty, complex, and swiftly moving tragedy we cannot say who was wrong here or who was right there. We cannot weigh and balance or utter judgments on events, for we have no means of forming judgments, of knowing the multitude of factors that make up the sum of failure or of success. But there is one thing within our power. We can estimate character. We can cling to character. That is why Sir Edward Grey stands so unassailable above his critics ("a sulky man" says the ineffable Sir Robertson Nicoll). That is why Lord Robert Cecil is the one political figure that has grown indisputably in public appreciation, and why even the modest capacity of Mr. Walter Long has acquired new significance.

"CLINGING TO OFFICE."

And this is why Mr. Asquith comes unscathed through the fires that are lit for his auto-da-fe. That is why he stands higher to-day in the general estimation of his countrymen than he has ever done. That is why the Liberal Party has taken from his hand something that it would have taken from no other hand. That is why the Labour Party surrenders precious privileges on the bond of his word. It trusts him and believes him. Around the tables of "society" alone will you hear the voice of detraction, slander, and fierce hostility raised. There he is anathema, there his fall is the one prayer prayed. But nowhere else. It is not a bad exception. The judgments of society are always wrong, for they are founded on mean and private aims, never on great public motives.

It is said of course among these people that Mr. Asquith is clinging to office like a limpet, that his one passion is power and so on. The same was said, I think with more truth, of Pitt. It is a charge which is easily made and difficult to meet. Who shall say what the ultimate motives of men are in this world? We rarely know what our own ultimate motives are and still more rarely admit them even to ourselves.

CHARACTERISTICS.

But certainly no one seeking power and popularity ever took less pains than Mr. Asquith to achieve his end. His amiability is a private affair, and his public manner is plain to brusqueness, after the manner of the Yorkshire manufacturing stock to which he belongs. He is rude to the Press whenever he sees an opportunity, which is not exactly the way of the sycophant. He does not invite confidences, nor ask for favours. He is uncomfortable with applause, and suspects that he has done something a little cheap in order to deserve it. I can only recall him speaking one sentence to the gallery. "I'll stick at nothing to win this war." It was not the Asquith manner and fell false on the ear. If he is attacked foolishly he remains indifferent If you believe these things, he seems to say, well—believe them: it's no affair of mine that you are a credulous ass. If he is let in by another he does not give the other away: he is really happier under abuse than under flattery, and doesn't mind taking "a dozen" to save a more tender-skinned fellow. Witness the Newcastle incident. He is loyal to his colleagues and firm in his friendships. I say this in spite of his surrender of Lord Haldane to the basest calumny of this war. I can imagine how much that surrender cost him, how ashamed he feels that he had to make it.

THE HALDANE EPISODE.

Why did he make it? To keep the Premiership, say the mean-souled little people. "Let them say." If we understand it we shall touch the spring of all his actions during this tremendous time. We shall understand why, with all his faults—and he is the last man to wish to masquerade as an archangel—and through all the disappointments and even failures of the war he keeps our confidence without asking for our affection or even getting it. The reason is this: he was prepared to lacerate his deepest personal feeling, to do a thing that made him ashamed to look himself in the face, in order to preserve his country from the deadly consequence of disruption. He sacrificed his friend to a coward cry because he placed his country before his most sacred private ties and his sense of honour—because he knew that if he did not sacrifice him the unity for which he strove and to which he subordinated every personal consideration and even the merest decencies of public life, would be lost. In that I am not sure that he was not greater than Sir Edward Grey would have been. Sir Edward Grey would have seen the heavens fall before he would have yielded up his friend to the wolves of a scurrilous Press. Mr. Asquith was big enough to do a base thing when he believed that something greater than his own honour was at stake.

THE MODERATOR.

That incident I think explains much else that has happened. It is easy and tempting to show that Mr. Asquith has sacrificed principles as well as friends, but I do not think it is fair to suggest from that that he holds his principles lightly as some believe. He has, it is true, much more the temper of the Moderator of the Assembly than of the hot gospeller, but his convictions, especially on anything touching the fundamentals of constitutional liberty, are deep-rooted and abiding. It is, however, as the Moderator of the British Empire that he conceives himself to-day, and to the work of reconciling all the conflicting forces of the State and welding them into one grand unity for the saving of European society he has surrendered many things that he would not willingly surrender except at the bidding of that commanding task. In that task he has succeeded in a measure that only the future will be able justly to appraise. He has brought to it an unwearied patience, an absolute self-surrender, and an astonishing gift of keeping the most disparate material moving to a common end.

There are those who doubt whether it would not have been better had the Liberal Government been succeeded by a Conservative Government and the party lines preserved. In an ordinary war that view is sound, for in every ordinary war there are vital estrangements that make unity unattainable. But in this war, with its vast issues, its immense drain upon our powers, and its unchallenged righteousness, the reasons for a national Government when once the Government of the party in a majority had disappeared were unanswerable. And for the Government Mr. Asquith was and is the supreme cohering factor. Without him there would have been other combinations, but there could have been none which would have lived through the rough waters of these times. We have only to think of what would have happened had organised Labour been driven by the thoughtless methods of the "strong men" into a hostile position in order to appreciate what the country owes to the patient wisdom and large statesmanship of Mr. Asquith.

TIME AND MR. ASQUITH.

There are many criticisms levelled against him and his Government on the conduct of the war. Some of them are just, some of them are ignorant and malicious. In this he shares the experience of all those who meddle with the government of men in times of great peril. Pitt was a bungler to the critics of his own time, and Lincoln fared as badly at the hands, of his assailants as Mr. Asquith to-day But history has given its verdict upon Pitt in terms that I sometimes think are too high, and upon Lincoln in terms that could not be too high. And it has forgotten the very names of Lincoln's assailants. We must leave history to pass its own judgment on Mr. Asquith without prompting. But this, I think, may be said that in no great emergency in the history of this country has there been so complete an accord between all the elements of the national life, and that that accord, apart from the influence of the occasion, is attributable to Mr. Asquith.

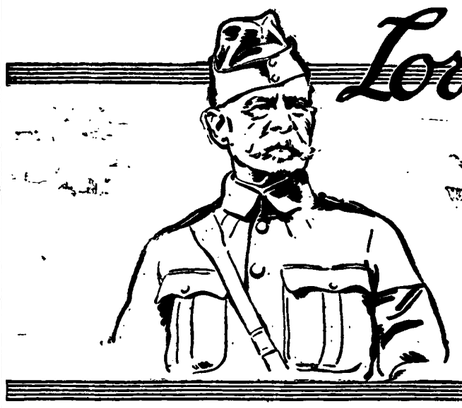
That is why, after every new scheme for his overthrow, he is found more firm in the seat of power than before. The nation trusts him, and it has no more sincere hope than that, happier, than Pitt, he may "weather the storm" for us and for civilisation.

FATHER JAMES HEALY AGAIN.

There are, we imagine, no new stories of Father James Healy, but Mr. McD. Bodkin, K.C., tells some of the old ones in the February "Strand," and one or two of them may be quoted. The Father's social charm made him a welcome guest at the table of such men as Gladstone, Salisbury, and Disraeli. In one of Lord Randolph Churchill's letters, preserved in his biography, he writes, after a Session of unusual stress that nothing could restore him but "a night spent in Father Healy's company." The festivities of Dublin circled round him. He was overwhelmed with the invitations of the great, says Mr. Bodkin, while, on the other hand, an invitation to his own humble "shanty" in Little Bray was the most prized of all distinctions.

Never posing as a politician, the Father distributed his good-humoured raps with perfect impartiality to the extremists of both sides. Meeting a parish priest who had been active in the agrarian agitation Father Healy, asked him how he was getting on at politics. "Oh. Father Healy," the friend replied, "I am getting too old for politics; I leave all that kind of thing to my curate." "Quite right," Father Healy retorted, "quite right. It would never suit you at your time of life to lie out at night in a wet ditch for a pot-shot at a landlord. You would get your death from rheumatism." On the other hand, when Mr. Balfour on one occasion asked him if there was any truth in the statements in the Nationalist papers that he was generally disliked in Ireland, Father Healy promptly replied: "My dear sir, if the devil were half so well hated my occupation would be gone."

The Father on one occasion made a felicitous retort to his friend the Protestant archbishop, whom he met as he was hurrying for a train. The archbishop showed him his watch and assured him that they had abundance of time. They arrived to see the train steaming out of the station. The archbishop was much distressed, "I cannot tell how it happened, Father Healy; it is a valuable presentation watch, and I had the utmost faith in it." "Better have had good works in it," retorted Father Healy.



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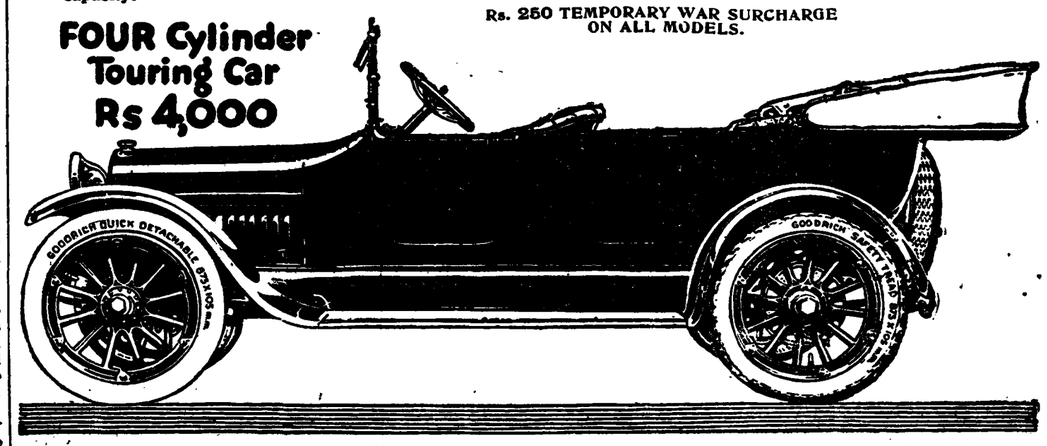

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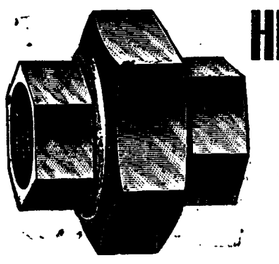

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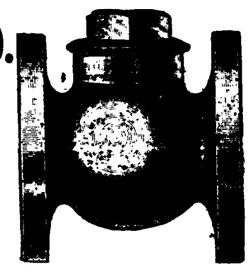

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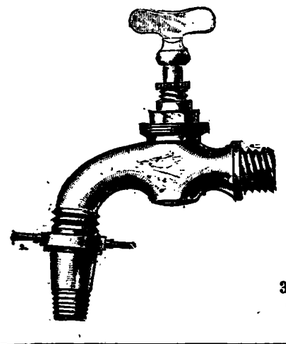

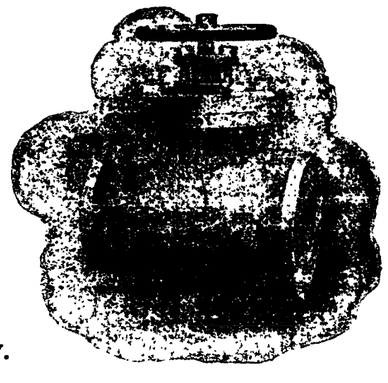

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LIBEL ON OUR TROOPS.

CRUSHING REPLY TO A GERMAN CHARGE OF CRUELTY.

The Press Bureau yesterday issued a "noteverbale" addressed by the German Foreign Office to the United States Ambassador at Berlin containing allegations of inhumanity against British and French soldiers, and the reply of Sir W. R. Robertson, on behalf of Viscount French, denying in strong terms the charges against our troops.

Three charges are made by the German Government, two against French troops and one against British troops. The British case is:

Between March 12 and 17, 1915, British troops, in front of their trenches at Aubers, tied a wounded German Offizierstellvertreter to a tree, opened fire on him when he waved his handkerchief to the German lines, and repulsed by their fire the attempts made by the Germans to free him from his desperate position.

Statements in support of the charge are furnished by a non-commissioned officer named George Weidmann and a stretcher-bearer lance-corporal named Engelbert Joseph Bischoff, who were told the story by a wounded Bavarian soldier.

The matter was referred to the British Headquarters in France, and Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Robertson, after inquiry, replied on behalf of Viscount French. The positions whre the alleged incident took place were portions of the Third Corps and the Indian Corps, but the commanding officers of both corps reported that nothing was known of the matter, the commander of the Third Corps adding that "there were in that part of the line no trees to which anyone could have been tied, and the distance between the lines was so great that it would have been impossible for anyone from the German lines to approach close enough to the British lines to see any occurrence in detail."

"ALMOST INCONCEIVABLE."

Proceeding, Sir William Robertson says this evidence appears to him conclusively to show that no such occurrence could have happened, but he draws attention to the following facts, which appear to show that the evidence produced by the Germans is far from being of a reliable nature.

In the first place, Weidmann and Bischoff stated that the wounded Bavarian lay out in the open for five days and five nights. "It is almost inconceivable that a man who had been unable to move during that time, and had been without food, should have had the strength enough to crawl back to the German trenches from within five metres of the British lines," is Sir William's comment. "Even admitting the physical possibility of such an extraordinary feat, the mental state of a man who had lain out badly wounded for five days and nights, without food or drink, would almost certainly be such as to render any of his statements totally unreliable.

"It will not have escaped notice that he is said to have stated that he escaped being killed by feigning death, whereas the witness adds that he had a rope tied to his leg by the English to prevent his return to his own lines, the two statements being absolutely contradictory.

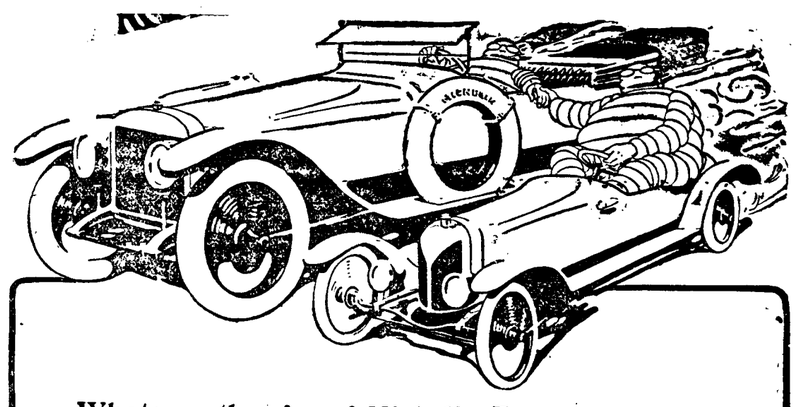
"Furthermore, the German account states that according to the wounded man's evidence a German officer and some men attempted to release the Offizierstellverter when he was tied to the tree, but did not succeed on account of the British fire. They approached, however, to within speaking distance, and learnt that he came from Wurzburg. If this statement be true, how is it that the German authorities have not obtained the evidence of the above-mentioned officer and men, since it is inconceivable that, if a German officer had ever seen such an occurrence as the one described, he would not have reported it in order that official notice might be taken of it.

"Doubtless the German Government are anxious to bring any accusation that they possibly can against our troops; but the mere fact that the only charge they have been able to produce rests on so flimsy a basis as the above appears to me to be an eloquent testimony to the humanity of our troops and their scrupulous observance of the laws and customs of war."

CANADIAN EFFICIENCY AFTER THE WAR.

The problem of developing and maintaining the efficiency of Canada after the war was dealt with recently at Edmonton, Alberta, in a lecture delivered before the Canadian Club by Dr. James L. Hughes Toronto.: How to make Canada efficient and a leader in the commercial and educational development of the world were the central points in the argument of the lecturer. In an appeal for the upbuilding of Canadian industry, Dr. Hughes placed particular stress upon the value of technical and vocational training in the schools. "The new idea of education," he said, "is to develop individuality in the child and make a transforming constructive man or woman—the one that is by far the best citizen and nearest the ideals of Christianity."

Dr. Hughes appealed to the citizens of Edmonton and of Alberta generally to refrain from cutting off the technical and vocational part of the local school life for reasons of supposed economy. He looked, he said, for a time in the near future of Canada when the two giant arms of industry—manufacturing and agriculture—would be developed to a high degree under the direction of the Government; when national saving and the elimination of waste would make the nation great in the way of wealth and the moral discipline of economy; when the Dominion would create in the factories all the innumerable articles and products which have been imported in the past; and when the youth of the country would be so trained along the lines of useful accomplishment that Canada as a nation would be noted for efficiency in private and commercial life.



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THE "MODERN REVIEW,"

CALCUTTA, March 1915.

By the courtesey of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the sculptor, we are enabled to reproduce a photograph of the statue of H. H. Chamrajendra Wodiyar, the late Maharaja of Mysore, which is one of Mr Mhatre's latest works. We understand H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore has expressed satisfaction with the the work, which is only to be expected. For it is a fine work of art. For those in India who want statues or busts to be made, there is no excuse for placing their orders abroad, before they have ascertained Mr. Mhatre's terms. In his case, it is not merely swadeshism which prompts us to prefer his work the quality of the work, too, demands recognition.

"KARANATAK,"

BANGALORE, 29th April, 1914.

Among the other notable productions of Mr. Mhatre are an excellent and life-like marble statue of Mr. M. G. Ranade and a thoroughly true and graceful bust of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wodiyar which is such a brilliant and noble contrast to the supposed likeness of our late sovereign placed in the Lal-Bagh.

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THE LITTLE COMMONWEALTH.

A VISIT TO ENGLAND'S JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

"'Justice,'" wrote the Wessex novelist, "was done, and the President of the Immortals (in Æschylean phrase) had ended his sport with Tess."

There seemed a strange fitness in repeating the words, observes a correspondent in the "Daily News," as I stood last night on "the bleached and desolate upland" above Cerne Abbas by that mysterious monument, the Cross-in-Hand, upon which Tess swore her parting oath to Eric D'Urberville. As Justice had hanged Tess, so Justice would have crushed and branded the girls and boys whom I had left a few minutes earlier around the happy family tea table in a cottage below.

The Cross-in-Hand stands on the land of The Little Commonwealth, where child outlaws are learning the way back to citizenship. You may remember what the shepherd said of it to Tess. "Cross—no: 'twer no cross! 'Tis a thing of ill-omen, Miss. It was put up in wuld times by the relations of a malefactor who was tortured there by mailing his hand to a post, and afterwards hung." So crude a contact of the old and the new, with their violent contrast of outlook and method, is the sort of coincidence that might be expected to appeal to Thomas Hardy.

The Little Commonwealth is, indeed, one of the most startlingly new things in England. Coming up a steep and stony lane you reach a space of comparatively level ground in a wooded coign of the hills, and step at once into a new world; not new because the life is different, but because the people are different. Nearly all the people —and there are generally about forty, though the war has drawn away a considerable number of the males—are what we used to call "hardened" young criminals. And they are perfectly free. They earn their own living, build their own houses, make their own laws, and administer their own justice. They are free to run away if they like, free to live as paupers on their fellows if they prefer that to honest labour free to do their utmost to stir up revolution.

THE COMMONWEALTH STORE.

As there was no one in the big flagged quadrangle, surrounded by low, picturesque buildings, into which I strayed, I walked into a particularly smart-looking general shop on one side of the square. It was a well-stocked place, furnished with a cash register. A girl and a lad were buying groceries from another girl behind the counter and paying for them with what looked like aluminium tokens. I found out afterwards that two were "incorrigible"—the sort of young persons whom neither their parents nor the authorities can do anything with—and that—the third was a notorious sneak-thief who had kept the police of a London borough busy for weeks.

"Mr. Lane," said one of the girls when I asked to see the Commonwealth Superintendent, "has gone over to Sherborne to meet a new citizen. But if you'll come over to Bramble I'll introduce you to the house-mother."

Each cottage, it appeared, had its house-mother, the domestic head of the family of "citizens," and as such responsible for the marketing, cooking, and cleaning. Bramble's house-mother handed me over to a young lady of sixteen, who was Treasurer, Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Clerk of the Court, and various other things, and from her I learnt in the course of an hour's tour a good deal about the inner working of this quaint community.

BASIS OF THE SCHEME.

She explained how the committee, which is an external governing body of philanthropists headed by Earl Grey, provides the land and the capital, and how from that point forward the children are their own rulers. They enact their laws through an assembly, administer them by means of a Court, and levy taxes which are paid out of their wages. Each citizen earns his or her own living and if he or she comes on the taxes as the result of laziness public opinion soon cures the disease. Public opinion is the supreme authority.

Then there are six very small children who have been adopted by the Commonwealth, and do a lot to make its family life more real. They are taught on Montessori lines, but out of school hours are in the care of the older girls.

Later in the day some points in the theory of the scheme were made clear to me by Mr. Homer T. Lane, the founder and superintendent of the Little Commonwealth.

BRAINS MAKE THE CRIMINAL.

"I start with the belief," he said, "that some of the best brains are behind prison bars. It is generally the fact that a child is exceptional in brain-power, or will, or vitality that makes a criminal of it.

"The cure is not represent but freedom. We have built up here by the child criminal's own efforts a free, self-governing community. The children have lost the feeling with which they all arrive that it is up to them to smash authority. There is no authority to smash but the authority of their equals. No laws whatever are imposed from outside. I and my helpers have exactly the same voice in the legislature as our co-citizens, the children.

"We choose the very worst cases we can find—cases that other institutions shrink from having anything to do with. And some people describe the results as miraculous. One of our house-mothers used to have as foul a tongue as any young criminal I have known in the course of fifteen years' experience. To-day, if I wanted a straight, honest, well-mannered girl to accompany my daughter on a journey I should certainly choose her."

My own observation bore out the superintendent's statement. The incorrigibles were as bright and polite a set of young people as one could wish to meet. In particular, the relations between the girls and lads, under this system of co-education, seemed amazingly happy and unself-conscious. Mr. Lane positively avers that during the two years since the colony was founded there has been absolutely no trouble of the kind that might have been expected on this score.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE.

In the evening there was a sitting of the Court on the stage of the assembly hall. The judge, a solid-looking lad of about 17, who had had a fair experience of adult magistrates and their ways, sat at a table with a girl clerk by his side, and every commonwealth citizen was present. The atmosphere was one of respect, not to say gravity.

About twenty complaints were down for hearing, from "Jane, Eliza, and Maud, charged with enticing the boys away from their building work by offering them gingerbread," up to accusations of petty theft.

Anybody who had anything to say could jump up and say it, with a prefatory "Your honour." The punishments were small fines or the imposition of "close bounds."

True, there was a good deal of flat contradiction of one another by the girls, but the thing one specially noticed was the good temper of it, all and the way in which the citizens accepted the sentences of the Court without so much as a murmur of resentment.

All of which must seem incredible to reformatory officials who know only of justice and discipline.

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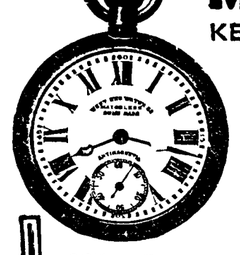

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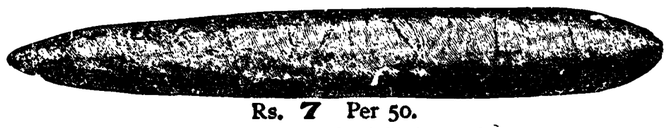

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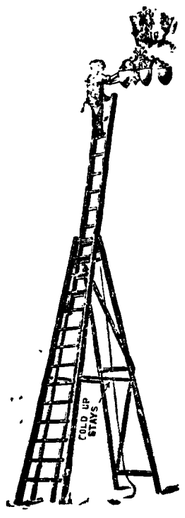

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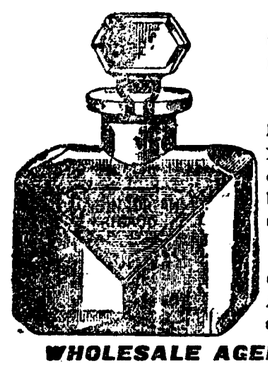

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MORIONDO AND GARIGLIO'S ITAL CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS.
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES.
CHOCOLATE IN TINS.

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